Vol. V. *No. IV.*

THE
Madras Monthly
JOURNAL,
OR
INDIA RECORDER,
FOR
OCTOBER 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.

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THE MADRAS

MONTHLY JOURNAL,

OR,

INDIA RECORDER;

FOR

OCTOBER,

1807.

Vol. V. *No. IV.*

Original Communications, &c.

To the EDITOR *of the* MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

Should you deem the enclosed Literary Subject, worthy of a place in your valuable Journal, you will much oblige your correspondent

PHILOCHRISTOS.

Madras, September 26, 1807.

AN EXPOSITION ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

"O! sweet Religion, daughter of the skies,
Still on thy charms be fix'd our ardent eyes."

NOTHING so opens our faculties, and composes and directs the whole man, as an inward sense of God; of his authority over us; of his hearing our prayers; assisting our endeavours; watching over our concerns; of his being to judge us, or reward and punish us in another state, according to what we have done in this.

Nothing will give us such a deteſtation of Sin, and such a ſenſe of the goodneſs of God, and our obligation to holineſs, as a right underſtanding and firm belief of the Chriſtian Religion.

By living according to the rules of Religion, a man becomes the wiſeſt, the beſt, and the happieſt creature that he is capable of being. Honeſt induſtry, the employment of time well, a conſtant ſobriety, an undefiled purity and chaſtity, with continued ſerenity of mind, are the beſt preſervatives of life and health: ſo that, take a man as an individual, Religion is his guard, his perfection, his beauty, and his glory. This will make him a light in the world, ſhining brightly, and enlightening many round about him. I cannot forbear introducing the admirable ſaying of Sir Matthew Hale, on this moſt important ſubject, which is worthy of remark; as it is very much adapted to the advantage of our ſouls, and to the edification of our minds.

"True Religion, teaches the ſoul a high veneration for Almighty God, a ſincere and upright walking, as in the preſence of the inviſible, all-ſeeing God. It makes a man truly love, honor, and obey him, and he is careful to know what his will is. It renders the heart highly thankful to him as his Creator, Redeemer, and Benefactor. It makes a man entirely depend on him, ſeek him for guidance, direction and protection, and ſubmit to his will with patience and reſignation of ſoul. It gives the law, not only to his words and actions, but to his very thoughts and purpoſes; ſo that he dares not entertain any thing which are unbecoming the preſence of that God, by whom all our thoughts are legible. It cruſhes all pride and haughtineſs, both in a man's heart and carriage, and gives him a humble ſtate of mind before God and men. It regulates the paſſions, and brings them into due moderation. It gives a man a right eſtimation of this world, and ſets his heart and hopes above it; ſo that he never loves it more than it deſerves. It makes the wealth and glory of this world, high places and great preferments, of but little conſequence to him; ſo that he is neither covetous nor ambitious, nor over ſolicitous, concerning the advantages of them. It makes him value the love of God, and the peace of his own conſcience, above all the wealth and honor of the world, and to be very diligent in preſerving them. He performs all his duties to God with ſincerity and humility; and whilſt he lives on earth, his converſation, his hope, his treaſures, are in heaven, and he endeavours to walk ſuitably to ſuch a hope."

Thus Religion, if truly received and ſincerely adhered to, would

prove the greatest of all blessings to a nation. But by Religion I understand more than receiving particular doctrines, though ever so true, or professing them, and engaging to support them, even with zeal and eagerness. What signify the best doctrines, if men do not live suitably to them; if they have not a due influence upon their thoughts and their lives? Men of bad lives with sound opinions, are self-condemned, and lie under a highly aggravated guilt.

"By Religion," says Bishop Burnett, "is not meant in outward compliance with forms and customs, in going to Church, to Prayers, to Sermons, and to Sacraments, with an external show of devotion; or which is more with some inward forced good thoughts, in which many satisfy themselves, while these have no visible effect on their lives, nor any inward force to controul and rectify their appetites, passions, and secret designs." These customary performances, how good and useful soever when understood and rightly directed, are of little value when men rest on them, and think, because they do them, they have acquitted themselves of their duty, though they still continue proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy and malice. Even secret Prayers, the most effectual means, and designed for a higher end; which is to possess our minds with such a constant and present sense of divine truths, as may make these live in us, and govern us, and draw down such assistance, as to exalt and sanctify our nature.

So that, by Religion, I mean such a sense of divine truths as enters into a man, and becomes the spring of a new nature within him; reforming his thoughts, and designs, purifying his heart, sanctifying and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions; convincing him that it is not enough not to be scandalously vicious, or to be innocent in his conversation, but that he must be entirely, uniformly, and constantly pure and virtuous, animated with zeal to be still better and better, more eminently good and exemplary.

This is true Religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one that feels inactive and strong within him. It is true, this is not derived all at once, and it will have an unhappy alloy, hanging long even about a good man, but as those ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of his soul, so that it is his chief care to watch over and to mortify them, he will be in a continual progress, still gaining ground upon himself and as he attains to a degree of purity he will find a noble flame of life and joy growing up in him.

But when we misapply these talents for these qualifications, suffer them to nourish pride and vanity, or attribute to them an efficacy in producing virtue and happiness, that does not necessarily belong to them; they occasion an unhappy waste of our time, and lay the foundation for better regret in the windings up of life. The worth and importance of these advantages are lamentably over-rated, if our estimation of them is so high, and pursuit so ardent, as to dispose us to undervalue or disregard, this most solemn injunction of our Lord: "Seek ye first" (early and in preference to all other things,) "the kingdom of God and his righteousness," remembering that this is "the one thing needful."

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

ON THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN LOVE AND RELIGION.

It has been remarked that there is a frame of mind, so constituted, that it becomes naturally religious; as it is certain that there are some temperaments which are naturally amorous. Religion has kindled its brightest fervours in those persons who unite these sensations, and the purity of devotion has been deplorably corrupted, by the admixture of a violent passion for the sex. He who loves religion, as religion should be loved, deprived of the adventitious politics of men, and unsoiled by those voluptuous imaginations which degrade the divinity, will not censure this attempt to expose the danger which a feeling and feminine heart too frequently incurs, and which, while it appears to aspire to celestial perfection, is only the more firmly intangled in terrestrial licentiousness.

Has religion been attacked in her sanctuary? Have the the virtuous united with the criminal? Has the voice of nations sanctioned the declamations of the impious? It is because priests and religionists have destroyed the edifice they were to guard and to inhabit. Among the terrible disorders with which these have polluted "the holy of holies," one of the most striking is this mixture of love with religion. This monstrous union, even in the present day, perverts psalms into philtres, and conventicles into brothels; yet, as the same cause produces different effects on various minds, what inflames the pious with a burning devotion, only

warms the wit into grave raillery, while it animates the instructive execration of the philosopher.

Poets are amorous, lovers are poetical, but saints are both. Religion, love, and poetry, are streams from the same fountain; they are alike characterised by a certain tender melancholy, which ever accompanies the quiet intervals of an enthusiastic fancy; while often there is a stage in these passions, at which reason disappears, and a continued or a temporary insanity is prevalent; and among lunatics the greater part will frequently be discovered to be religious, poetical, or amorous. The incurables unite the three passions. But without further discussion, I shall arrange those facts, relative to the present subject, which I have collected with some care and some curiosity.

The passion the deity inspires, is according to the conceptions we form of the deity. The christian religion in the persons of Jesus and the Virgin, set afloat a new train of ideas; and the amatory passions have been kindled, and the amatory language has been adopted.

In the preceeding essay* on the influence of the female character in religion and in politics, some observations, and some historical evidence, are introduced on the amatorial intimacy of the early propagators of religion with the ladies. The genius of those pious men, survived in their modern descendants, and women, it is scarce necessary to add, are always women. Those handsome seraphs in France, who were called directors, and who had nothing ghostly about them but their functions, retained the same extraordinary influence, and have performed miracles in the cause of religion and gallantry. The young devotees of our numerous sects are not less sensitive; and while they blend with an excess of devotion, all the intemperance of love, soften the groans of religious affliction, with the sighs of amorous pleasure.

The Catholic religion is an academy of love. The effusions of a Spaniard to the Virgin, and a repentant frail one, addressing her prototype Mary Magdalen, with an "*ora pro nobis*," employ language which comports as little with piety as modesty. I have even heard a pretty Arian speak, with some conviction, of the divinity of Jesus, after having read the beautiful description of his person in Josephus; and which was interpolated by some monk, who well knew that even the son of God would come recommended to the ladies, by the charms of his person. The illustrious pi-

* Vide our Journal for September, Page 359.

ous are always represented as beautiful; from the oriental obscenities of Solomon, the Jewish Ovid, to the grossness of Zinzendorff, and the indecencies of Whitfield.

The union existing between love and religion no where appears clearer, than by the confession said to be made by Mahomet; that the pleasure of the sex rendered him more fervent in prayer. In love, as well as religion, he must have been an edequate judge; for he was a Turk, and a prophet; the first supposing a great experience in sensual pleasures, and the other in spiritual delights. He promised for the reward of piety, a bevy of immortal beauties; every prophet, like every physician, has recommended that system to their patients which they found most agreeable to their own feelings. But I cannot perceive that the opinion of Mahomet at all differed from that of a Christian Saint, Catharine, who observed, "how unhappy most be the state of the damned, since they are no longer capable of *loving*."

To pursue our speculation with something like historical regularity, we may observe, that David and his son are not less celebrated for the number of their Psalms and Proverbs, than for their Concubines. It is fortunate for them, that we have no secret memoirs of those days; we know, however, sufficient; and indeed we could not expect great regularity of manners in men, who were at once poets, lovers, and saints. Glancing into the early ages of christianity, I pass over an anecdote of no less a person than the author of the Christian Creed, who is said to have concealed himself, for a considerable time, in the embraces of a favourite devotee; but Saint Athanasius assures us, that during the whole time, he lay hid in an empty jar. Proceeding to a later period we discover the amatorial spirit to be so congenial to religion, that public marriages were solemnised between some eminent characters, and a favourite saint. Pope Pius V. was publicly united in matrimony to Saint Catharine; and the author of his life assures us, that this ancient lady kissed him, and presented him with a ring of her own hair. Tanchelm of Antwerp publicly espoused an image of the Virgin Mary, and with no inconsiderable portion; for having placed two boxes near her, to receive the voluntary contributions of the numerous spectators, the women were so fascinated with the idea of a nuptial ceremony, that, like animated by love and religion, they tore their necklaces and earrings, to present them to the Virgin and her Tanchelm.

Descending to a later period we observe the same cause operating the some effects. The singular institutions of chivalry, illu-

strate the alliance between the two passions. The learned Saint Palaye has observed, that the first lessons of chivalry related to the love of God and the ladies; that is, religion and gallantry. "The ladies," he says, "taught them, at the same time, their catechism and the art of love." It was in the genuine spirit of chivalry, that Boccaccio returned thanks to God and the ladies, for the success of his agreeable and licentious tales. Boccaccio at length became so voluptuous in his indulgence for love, poetry, and religion, that this unfortunate man of genius was seized by the terrors of the priests, and appears to have closed his days in the lunacy of catholicism.

From the twelfth century to no remote period, nothing pleased in devotion, but what was combined with love. Romances were filled with religion, as well as religion with romances. They hastened to confession to find lovers, and having found lovers, probably perceived it necessary to return to confession. The learned Lenglet du Fresnoy comes here to my assistance. Writing on the romances of this period, he observes, that "Jesus Christ and Apollo, Cupid and the Holy Ghost, Venus and the Virgin, went hand in hand in the early productions of this kind." Of these works one only is printed, which is the celebrated Roman de la Rose.

The primers of the pious were at one period so many votive offerings to love. In the reign of Henry III. of France, most great men had these religious manuals illuminated with subjects, from the sacred writings, in which were introduced the portraits of their favourite minions and mistresses. Charles V. had a missal painted for his mistress, of a similar description; it was ornamented by figures depicted by Albert Durer, and the subjects were not less extravagant than licentious. So possible is it to be fervent at once in love and religion, that the Queen of Navarre, in one of her novels, notices a Prince, who, going to his usual assignation with the lady of a counsellor, always stopped to pray in a Church which he passed; her Majesty highly applauds his devotion, as well as his passion; and advises all true lovers not to neglect the duties of religion.

Several curious publications might be mentioned, composed by pious persons. Of these modern works, none is more singular than the life of Marie à la Coque, not inelegantly written by an Archbishop of Sens. This woman was a visionary, who, having overheated her brain, by the perusal of religious works, and the rigours of penitential fasts, betrothed herself to Jesus. From her own narrative the Archbishop composed this pious romance, in which the

whole progress of her celestial amour is traced in the style of a circulating library novel. We have a copy of amatory verses, which Jesus wrote to his new spouse, and scenes are described with great lubricity of imagination. It is certain this ingenious Archbishop could not have believed the reveries he wrote; but he well knew that such fictions, delivered as truths, would have a great effect with the devotees, and it must be confessed, that the Parisian Belle was charmed to worship a deity, so much resembling *un homme du grand monde.* Similar publications abound in French and Spanish literature, and it has been observed, by some of their casuists, that they always found the greatest sinners made the greatest saints; the reason is not difficult to discern, since such sanctity is in proportion to the criminal imaginations of the religionist.

Even the ceremonies of religion, both in ancient and modern times, have exhibited the grossest indecencies. Priests, in all ages, have been the successful panders of the human heart, and have introduced in the solemn worship of the divinity, incitements, gratifications, and representations, which the pen of the historian must refuse to describe. Often has the sensible Catholic blushed amidst his devotions; and I have seen Chapels surrounded by pictures of lascivious attitudes, and the obsolete amour of saints revived by the pencil of some Aretine. At this moment there exists a considerable trafic of *certain* waxen figures, in some parts of Calabria, which a royal edict in vain attempted to abolish; and it is urged in its favour, by the priests of the neighbourhood, that in no part of Italy are the young devotees so fervent in prayer, and so obsequious to the instructions of the priest.

In religious solitude, these confused notions of love and religion perplexed the wavering and debilitated heart of the pious recluse. On the burning pillow of the Monk hovered phantoms of melancholy lust; his fancy was the scourge of the furies, and of the innumerable visions with which these men were disturbed, they were ever accompanied by the seducing form of a beautiful female, and the day was passed in contrition for the temptations of the nightly demon. Their homiles were manuals of love, and the more religious they became, the more depraved were their imaginations. In the nunnery, the love of Jesus was the most abandoned of passions, and the ideal espousal was indulged at the cost of the feeble heart of many a solitary beauty. Several manuscript diaries have been preserved of these amiable fanatics, in which the embraces and sensations of spiritual love are not distinguishable from those of a material nature. An eternal meditation

on the same object, terminated frequently in the horrors of delirium; and when the soul, by a ceaseless inquietude, had accustomed itself to be penetrated with the love of Jesus, while all other ideas faded and vanished from the mind, it sunk in the stupor of imbecillity, and could alone occupy itself by this solitary idea. Tissot has given a case of this nature; a young woman having yielded herself up to all the extravagance of love and religion, during six months that he attended her, she could only articulate at intervals, "my beloved lamb, come to my arms."

We must now turn our observations to a considerable portion of the religious world, who, known under various denominations, may be classed under the generic title of Mystics. The ancient Platonists appear to have resembled the modern Mystics; they carried these united passions to a great perfection; yet, it is clear, that the Platonists trembled to gather the celestial palms of religion, on the precipices of love. John Norris, a celebrated English Platonist, in his "Theory and Regulation of Love," considering all vices and virtues, as the various modifications and irregularities of love, maintains this principle, that the love of God ought to be entire, and exclusive of all other loves. This singular distinction could never have entered into the imagination of any person, excepting that of a lover and religionist; but, without doubt, the author had found it, among his female Platonists, as a principle very necessary to inculcate.

The Mystics were enamoured of the sweet union. Of these, Antoinette Bourignon is among the most celebrated. She persuaded some, and what is more strange, is supposed to have persuaded herself, that she received the visitations of the divine spirit. Her opinions became so fashionable, that they were propagated in this country, and Lesly thought proper to publish an elaborate refutation of her errors. We are told she was endowed with an extraordinary gift of chastity, and which, she informs us, had been frequently attempted; scandalous reports were on the wing, and she anticipated them. She, like other female saints aspiring to be espoused to the Son of God, was desirous the public should know, that she was not incapable of attracting several young men. The fascinating ardours of these Mystics prevailed over the gentle mind of the virtuous Fenelon, who once rendered a man of fine genius ridiculous to all Europe by his patronage of Madame Guyon. The sage author of Telemachus wandered in his retirement, studious of her "spiritual guide," her "short way," and her "torrents." The imagination of this lady was not of the most chaste, nor of

the moſt beautiful kind, yet it was certainly imagination, and it's wild fervours overpowered the ſuſceptible ſoul of Fenelon. By the alchemy of his own fine genius, he returned obſcenity into purity, and incoherence into regularity. How are we otherwiſe to account for this ſingular faſcination?

The ſame genius characteriſes our female Methodiſts, who haſten to their Chapel, as the faſhionable to the front boxes of the Theatre. An extraordinary neatneſs of dreſs diſtinguiſhes a devotee, and while ſhe ſings a tender pſalm, the warmeſt tears, and the moſt voluptuous ſighs, atteſt her ſenſibility. An intrigue too often commences in a pew; and I do not know why the magiſtrates, who are empowered to proſecute the venders of obſcene publications, permit the hymns, the diaries, and other rapturous effuſions of our fanatics. Theſe are the Ovidian touches of the kitchen. Where are to be found, as among ſimilar ſects, an equal number of lovers? If one part of aſcetic chriſtianity threatened, if univerſally adopted, to depopulate the world, the other, of myſtic chriſtianity, appears reſolute in rectifying that political error; and perhaps no ſociety ſo ſmall as that of methodiſm, has produced to the State, ſo many additional members.

This cloſe alliance between love and religion, many writers have noticed, without accounting for it; and the greater part have only ventured to expreſs their aſtoniſhment, and to doubt the fact. A great obſerver of the human character, enquires if the heart can conciliate ſuch oppoſite paſſions, and admit ſuch incompatibilities; But we ſee that the paſſions are not oppoſite or incompatible; ſince libertiniſm has been one inſtrument which the hand of prieſts has employed for the purpoſes of religion. It is acutely obſerved by Monteſquieu, that a Myſtic is only mad, devout, and licentious. But we may alſo add, that the delirium has often only conſiſted in the expreſſions which theſe perſons adopt; and all the extatic viſions they notice, are ſometimes only ſo many metaphors, by which they conceal their libertiniſm of mind. The Methodiſts of the laſt century (for methodiſm is an old folly with a new name) employed all this devotional cant. The father of our immortal dramatiſt, probably far gone in love and religion, thus expreſſes himſelf in his will, "I bequeath my ſoul to be entombed in the ſweet and *amorous* coffin of the *ſide* of Jeſus Chriſt!" Even elegant minds, adding to the orgaſm of poetry, that of religious extacy, employ the ſtyle of the moſt plaintive and tender lovers. Racine the ſon, in his Poem on Religion, has many ſuch

touches. He engraved under his crucifix, the very expressions Tibullus has addressed to his mistress. The Latin poet says,

> Te spectem, suprema mihi cum venerit hora,
> Te teneam moriens, deficiente manu.

Which Racine thus adopts, in addressing Jesus,

> Que ta Croix dans mes mains soit á ma derniere heure,
> Et que, les yeux sur toi, je t'embrasse et je meure.

In an epistle, supposed to be written by the famous Abbé Rancé, of La Trappe, the alliance between love and religion is well marked in the following verse,

> Je n'avois plus d'Amante, il me fallut un Dieu.

Our sublime Milton, who, as he was a great poet, and no inconsiderable fanatic, must have been, no doubt, a warm lover, appears also to have conceived that the rewards of a future state, can only consist of amatorial pleasures. This curious passage is in the Paradise Lost, book v. verse 612, Adam is thus conversing with the angle,

> " To love thou blamest me not, for *love*, thou sayst,
> *Leads up to heaven*, is both the *way and guide*;
> Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask;
> *Love not* the heavenly spirits; and how their love
> *Express* they, by looks only", or do they *mix*
> *Irradiance*, virtual or immediate *touch*?

I will not fatigue the reader with additional confirmations of what I have advanced. I shall only observe, that the enthusiast Rousseau, who certainly was a poet, though he wrote in prose; a lover of exquisite sensibility, though he married his laundress; and pious, though he wrote against the clergy, perceived the union which has passed under our examination. In one of his notes to his delicious romance, he observes, " That the enthusiasm of devotion borrows the language of love; the enthusiasm of love borrows the language of devotion"

I conclude by observing, that one of the most dangerous corruptions, introduced into religion by artful and atheistical priests, has been that of the most libidinous passions. How much, therefore, is it to the honour of OUR ESTABLISHED CHURCH, that it ALONE, of every branch of christianity, does not annihilate that chastity of mind, which is the female's peculiar and precious ornament.

THE FOUR AGES.

The Ancients, as Ovid elegantly shews in his Metamorphosis, held, that the different states of society were aptly expressed by being termed the Golden Age, the Silver, the Brazen, and the Iron—

> *Aurea* prima sata est Ætas, &c.
> ——— subiit *argentea* Proles
> Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior Ære, &c.
> Tertia post illas suscepit *ahenea* Proles,
> Sævior ingeniis, &c.
> ——— de duro est ultima *ferro*. METAM. LIB. 1.

They conceived that the first state of man was superior to all succeeding states, as gold is beyond other metals; that the second Age had as much degenerated from the perfection of the first, as the value of silver is below gold; that the third was so far removed from primitive excellence, as to deserve the appelletion of the Brazen Age; and that the fourth, unhappily for us, is the last state of degeneracy, and deserves no better epithet than what the cheapest and most worthless metal afforded. We then live in the Iron Age.

In compliance with a custom sanctioned by such early antiquity, I shall make use of the same terms, and call the different Ages by the names of the four metals, which, if not very elegant, are expressive enough of the meaning. But, in direct contradition to the opinion of the ancients, and perhaps of the moderns, I shall, in treating this subject, invert the order, and endeavour to prove, that the first was the Iron-Age, and the last, when it shall please Heaven to send it, will be that of Gold—no Golden-Age having yet existed, except in the imagination of poets.

But to avoid being misunderstood, it is necessary to premise, that the different states of mankind do not depend upon A. M. or A. U. C. or A. D.—for, in the first year of our æra, Italy was refined, and England barbarous; and in the eighteenth century, some nations have attained a point of perfection unknown to all which have preceded, while others are still unenlightened and ignorant. It is not then from the age of the world, but from the age of society, that the dates in this essay are computed.

All works, whether of art or literature, long since produced, are ancient, as far as time only is concerned. But if we mean to distinguish between elegant and barbarous antiquity, it is necessary to consider in what state of society the works were produced. The want of this distinction has been of great disservice to the polite arts and given a false direction to a good

principle. At the revival of the arts in Italy, architects, painters, and sculptors studied the remains of ancient Rome as specimens of their art carried in an enlightened age to the height of perfection. The Roman Antiquities then are valuable, because they are the productions of artists who possessed all the knowledge of an advanced state of society; but the Saxon and Gothic Antiquities, tho' justly objects of curiosity, and even of admiration, are still the remains of society in its infancy, and therefore barbarous and false.

Nothing is more common than finding in nations widely separated, a resemblance of manners and customs;* from whence it is concluded, that they formerly have had some connection, and that one has borrowed from the other; as the Egyptians from the Chinese, or the reverse; nay, the English from the East Indians.† The custom of marking the skin in figures was as much practised by our ancestors in Britain, as by the modern inhabitants of Otaheitee:‡ and Robert Drury's account of the practice of stealing cattle in Madagascar, differs in no circumstance from the Journal of a Focray, headed by Sir T. Carleton; as given in the Introduction to the Survey of the Lakes in the North of England.

It has puzzled historians to account for this connection, which in most instances is difficult, and in many, impossible. By adopting the idea, which it is partly the intention of this essay to establish, that man, in the same stage of society, is every where much alike;§ and that ignorance of the arts, or knowledge of them, marks the character of ancient and modern states of nations—the difficulty vanishes.

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* "Meet Highlanders near Montauban like those in Scotland." YOUNG.

† "From Tartary the Hindoo Religion probably spread over the whole earth; there are signs of it in every northern country, and in almost every system of worship: in England it is obvious; Stonehenge is evidently one of the temples of Boodh; and the arithmetic, the astronomy, the holidays, games, &c. ancient monuments, laws, and even languages of the different nations, have the strongest marks of the same original. The worship of the sun and fire; human and animal sacrifices, &c. have apparently once been universal." ASIAT. RESEARCHES.

‡ To which may be added, the North-American Indians, of whom Bartram says, "their head, neck, and breast are painted with vermillion (colour) and some of the warriors have skin of the breast, and muscular parts of the body very curiously inscribed, or adorned with hieroglyphick scrolls, flowers, figures of animals, &c. they prick the skin with a needle, and rubbing in a blueish tint it lasts for life."

§ "The Egyptian, Hindoo, Moorish, and Gothic Architecture, instead of being copies of each other, are actually the same—the spontaneous produce of genius in different countries, the necessary effects of similar necessity and materials."

HODGES.

The following quotation is of more modern application. "It is highly proba-

A great resemblance may be observed between some characters and adventures in the Arabian Tales, and some in the old Provençal Romances. There is no reason for supposing that the works of either reached the other. Imagine only that society was in the same state in both countries, and it naturally accounts for a sameness of character and incident.

The tumuli called, by the common people in the western counties, barrows, are to be found in every part of Europe, and even of Tartary. Before the art of building with stone existed, or when it cost more than early ages could afford, the most natural monument, in any country, over a man who deserved remembrance, was a heap of earth. To this day, barrows are shewn in Greece, as the tombs of Homer's heroes.

It would not be easy to trace any connection between the modern Irish and the ancient Greeks and Romans; yet, the former have, and the letter had, the same custom of howling over the dead. The lamentations over Hector's corpse in Homer, and over Dido's in Virgil; which the latter calls Ululatus, scarce differ from the Ulaloo of the Irish. It is said by a learned traveller, "that the Irish are still in possession of certain customs utterly relinquished by the other nations of Europe"—if so, then it proves that they are still in a state of society which is congenial to such manners and customs, and that other nations have lost them because they are advanced into another age.

Let these few instances suffice to establish my position; they might be much increased if more were necessary.

The first of the four Ages then, is man in his savage state, wherever found, and at whatever period; the second is when he has made some progress towards civilization; the third is the state in which we are at present; and the fouth is that to which we are approaching, if no unfortunate event arrives to cut off our *golden* hopes.*

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ble that many ceorls and burgesses, who dwelt in or near the place where a wittenagemot was held, attended as *interested* spectators and *intimated their satisfaction with its resolves by shouts of applause*—omnique populo audiente et vidente aliorumque fidelium infinita multitudo qui omnes laudaverunt." HARDY.

This is a just picture of the National Convention of France, and evidently shews, that by reverting to first principles, they have also reverted to barbarism.

The Muscogulges (a savage nation in North-America) have the game of hurling, so very like that of Cornwall, that the description of one would serve for the other.

* There is no determinate point in which one Age ends, and another begins; the former takes by degrees the colour and cast of that which is to succeed, and the latter Age for some time may preserve part of the barbarism and prejudices of

To form a proper idea of man in his primitive state, it is necessary to throw off all the refinements that the invention and cultivation of the arts and sciences have bestowed on society, and shew what beings we are in a state of nature.* And this is different according to the climate and productions of the country in which we live. Thus, in the Tropical Isles, tho' the natural state is ignorant and barbarous, yet the people seem to be happy: but in Staten-land and Terra del Fuego, ignorance and barbarism take a savage cast, and the inhabitants have an appearance of wretchedness and want, which is unknown in happier climates.

But there is even yet a lower state of human life—that of the *solitary* savage, (for society in its worst state is better than none) —a few such beings have been known to us: within this century a lad was caught in Germany, and a girl in France, both of whom had run wild from their infancy. These are scarce worthy of any rank even in the Iron-Age, and were some degrees below a domesticated dog or cat.

The characteristic of the Iron Age seem to be these:

Violence—

As there is no principle to restrain the first impulse of desire,

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the preceding. Thus some circumstances in the Iron and Brazen-age may belong to either—the end, also, of the Brazen, and the beginning of the Silver Age, may intermix with each other.

Perhaps, the Silver Age shewed some faint beginnings in England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth—it continued to make a progress until the civil wars, when the times had quite the character of the Brazen Age, or worse. Upon the restoration we advanced again, and have since been increasing in velocity towards perfection, like a comet as it approaches the sun. This image is rather too sublime for my purpose. The motion of a comet is regular and uninterrupted; but there are many circumstances perpetually in the way of improvement, by which it is retarded partially, tho' it cannot be altogether obstructed.

* If this were the state of our first parents, it could not be a very desirable one, according to the poet,

> Quand la Nature ètoit dans son enfance
> Nos bons aïeux vivoient dans l'ignorance—
> * * * * *
> Mon cher Adam, mon gourmand, mon bon Pere,
> Que faisois-tu dans les Jardins d'Eden?
> Travaillois-tu pour ce sot genre humain?
> Caressois-tu Madame Eve ma Mere?
> Avouez-moi que vous aviez tous deux.
> Les ongles longs, un peu noirs et crasseux,
> La chevelure assez mal ordonnèe,
> Le teint bruni, la peau bise et tannèe, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

whether it to be eat, or kill, or to attain any other purpose, a man in this Age must naturally rush on to the point proposed, regardless of impediments or consequences. If food be in his reach, he eats voraciously; if the enemy be in his power, he gluts his vengeance by every circumstance of cruelty. The customs of the North-American savages are well known, and too horrid for quotation, I will therefore give an instance from another people, of that violence which is the prominent characteristic of savage life. "The more important the cause that call them to arms, the more greedy they are of death. Neither the bravery, nor the number of their adversaries can at all intimidate them: it is then they swear to *destroy the sun.* They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies!" Said of the Koriacs by De Lesseps.

A want of great societies—

The inhabitants even of a small island are seldom under one chief—their first step towards the Brazen-Age, is the melting down of many little states to make a large one.

An ignorance of all the arts and sciences—

Except those which are immediately necessary for ornamenting the person*—procuring food—covering—and weapons for each individual.

An absence of all religious ideas—

Of course, no worship of a superior being, or belief of a future existence.†

Selfishness—

As this quality is strongest in the solitary savage, and is nearly extinguished in the last state of society, we must suppose it to be

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* People in this state of society consider ornament as of the first consequence.—Nothing can shew the esteem in which it is held more, than the great bodily pain they endure in order to be beautiful.—Boring of noses, ears, lips, &c.—puncturing the skin to make flourishes on it, and other customs of this sort, are more or less practised by all unformed people in every country and climate.

† It has been said, there are no people so rude, but have some religious worship—but this is not true—man in the Iron-Age, which we are now describing, has invariably been found untinctured with any principle of gratitude to the deity for blessings received: of hope, for blessings to come; or of fear, for laws transgressed. When Warburton, in his divine Legation of Moses, asserted, that all nations worshipped something or other, and believed in future rewards and punishments; one of his adversaries brought the Hottentots as an instance to the contrary—both were right.—The assertion was taken from man in his second stage of society; but the objection, from man in his savage state.

very powerful in the Iron-Age, and in fact we find it so. Savages seek food, &c. for themselves only, unless forced to procure it for their superiors: few instances occur of their parting with any thing from a principle of kindness.

A want of curiosity—

That is for such things as are *far* beyond any to which they are accustomed.—Thus, they do not consider a ship as an object of attention; but a canoe much larger, or more adorned than they have been used to see, would attract their notice.*

I have already remarked, that in the same Age, one people may be civilized, and another, barbarous: to which must be added, that these different states of society exist in the same country at the same time, according to the different situations or employment of the inhabitants. Thus a mere rustic in England, who never saw any other assemblage of houses or people than the neighbouring village or church presented, is as it were extinguished in the capital; but his curiosity would be excited, and highly gratified by a fair, or a cathedral church. In a fair are more people, more cattle, and a greater display of finery than he usually meets with: but it is all of that kind for which his ideas are already prepared. The same may be said of the cathedral—he considers it as his own village church upon a grander scale. But an habitual exercise of the judgment is required to comprehend an idea, *greatly* superior to common exertion, as in the instance of the ship abovementioned: and it belongs to a cultivated state of the mind to admit an idea perfectly new.

Whenever it happens that a people in the Iron-Age have abated of personal violence, have made some attempts, however imperfect, towards art and science, that they entertain religious ideas, and are curious in observation and enquiries, they are then getting forward into the Brazen-Age.

We may consider the Brazen-Age as that state of society when people begin to refuse immediate gratifications for future convenience.—

Very few advances from the savage state are necessary for a Koriac, sometimes to feel the want of help from a wife whom he had killed in his fury—to find that if he had not gorged himself yesterday, he might have had something to eat to-day. These sensations, often repeated, at last produce a restraint upon his in-

* Most of these characteristics are taken from descriptions of savage people, by the late voyagers, who found them in the same state of society, tho' in different countries.

clination, and he finds that it is for his intereſt, ſometimes to reſiſt immediate gratification.

When a greater number of people are aſſociated together than in the Iron-Age.—

If in the quarrels of individuals, repeated victory happen to the ſame perſon, he naturally becomes a chief—When chiefs diſpute, if one frequently gets the better of others, he becomes maſter of an extent of country; which, from the ſame train of cauſes and effects upon a larger ſcale, at laſt makes him a king;—this is the origin of deſpotiſm, which undoubtedly is the moſt natural and ancient of all governments.* If this king, at his death, leave a ſon of ſufficient age and underſtanding to continue his father's conſequence, he naturally ſucceeds; if not, the brother, or ſome other relative has a fair pretence to the ſucceſſion—And this was the caſe in England during the Saxon Heptarchy, and is ſo even now with all Aſiatic Governments, which ſtrongly marks them to be ſtill in the Brazen-Age.

All private diſputes between man and man are carried on and terminated more by force than reaſon. Bargains, promiſes, and even oaths themſelves are kept or broken according to convenience.†

Cruelty—

Tho' not under the ſame violent form as in the Iron-Age, yet exiſts in its full force. K. John burnt out the eyes of Arthur; a

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* And deſpotiſm, ſooner or later, produces liberty—Extraordinary acts of cruelty committed by a weak Prince, give the firſt hint for ſhaking off his authority—His ſubjects rebel and conquer. They then make terms with their Prince, and oblige him to govern upon principles dictated by themſelves, as in the caſe of King John: or reſolve to have no Prince, and ſo become a Republic, as formerly in England, and latterly in France—And this is the origin of all free governments. But as in the avoiding of one extreme, we naturally run into the other—A Republic, which ſucceeds to deſpotiſm, is little better than no government at all, by perſonal liberty being puſhed to exceſs. This gives an opportunity for ſome one man of abilities to take the lead, as in the inſtance of Cromwell. As deſpotiſm produces liberty, liberty in its turn may revert to deſpotiſm, which was nearly the caſe in the reign of James the ſecond. The people then perceive, that the beſt way to avoid the inconveniencies of either ſyſtem, is by having a Stadtholder or Duke as in Holland and Venice, a Preſident as in the United States, a Directory as in modern France, or by a limited monarchy, ſuch as now eſtabliſhed in England by the Revolution of 1688, which, with all its faults, is the moſt perfect conſtitution yet exiſting.

† The intercourſe which our ſettlements in India have lately had with the native princes of that country, affords many inſtances of this characteriſtic—Perhaps Tippoo Sultan's frequent breach of promiſe and treaty, was more owing to the ſtate of ſociety in which he lived, than to his having a bad heart.

practice that has ever obtained in the deſpotic Mahometan governments. I ſhall not ſtain my paper with many examples from the numberleſs inſtances which our hiſtories furniſh, but ſomething muſt be produced to prove my aſſertion. Permit me then juſt to mention a circumſtance in the death of the Duke of York, (father of Edward the fourth) when Margaret and her aſſociates gave him "a clout dipp'd in the blood of pretty Rutland, to dry his eyes withal." And at leaſt one hundred and fifty years later, after the Silver-Age had begun to dawn on us, when a biſhop with his own hand tortured a beautiful young woman for denying tranſubſtantiation, or ſome ſuch reaſonable cauſe. Even in the reign of Charles the firſt (ſo long is this ſavage quality in wearing out) the ſentences of the ſtar-chamber breathe the cruelty, tho' not the ferocity of the moſt barbarous Age. For writing a book, which at this time would ſcarce be deemed offenſive, the ſentence was (which I abridge from Ruſhworth)—impriſonment for life—a fine of ten thouſand pounds—degraded—whipt—ſet in the pillory—one ear cut off—one ſide of the noſe ſlit—branded on the cheek—whipt and pilloried again, and the other part of the ſentence repeated. This unfortunate gentleman (adds my author) was well known for his learning and abilities, &c.

Folly, cruelty, and ſuperſtition make up their religion and laws: The hiſtorical part of all religions framed in this ſtate of ſociety, in which the actions of the deity are recorded, ſeems too abſurd for ſerious obſervation—and the idea that we muſt torment ourſelves in order to become acceptable to a being, whom we term the God of mercy, has occaſioned too much miſery to be ridiculed. The whims of holy ſuperſtition are too numerous for the ſlighteſt mention; many volumes might be filled with the nonſenſe which every country holds ſacred, from China round the Globe to America. I ſhall not quote any well known legend, but to avoid offence take an inſtance from the religious code of Abyſſinia. "Hagiuge-Magiuge are little people not ſo big as bees or flies of Sennaar that come in great ſwarms out of the earth: two of their chiefs are to ride upon an aſs, and every hair of that aſs is to be a pipe, and every pipe is to play a different kind of muſic, and all that hear and follow them are carried to Hell." I do not extract this as being more abſurd than Aſiatic or European believe, but there is a whimſical turn in it which makes it original as well as ridiculous. To this I will add a quotation from Chardin, upon a ſubject partly religious and party medical—It is a remedy for ſterility. "The relations of the woman who is to be cured, lead her from her houſe to a particu-

lar mosque by a horse's bridle, which they put upon her head over her veil. She carries in her hands a new broom and a new earthen pot full of nuts.* Thus equipped they make her mount to the top of the Minaret, and as she ascends she cracks upon each step a nut, puts it in the pot, and throws the shell upon the stairs. In descending she sweeps the stair-case, carries the pot and the broom into the choir of the mosque, and puts the kernels of the nuts in the corner of her veil, together with some raisins. She then goes towards her home and presents, to such men as she meets, that are agreeable to her, a few of these nuts and raisins, desiring them to eat.† The Persians firmly believe that this cures sterility."

Some superstitions only excite our pity; ‡ but there are others which have cruelty connected with them, and produce more uneasy sensations. The monastic confinement—the abstinence and flagellations of the Papists—and the voluntary torments endured by the Faquirs, have all their origin in the Brazen-Age; and, sanctified by custom, are continued when the times are much too enlightened to admit of their first introduction §

Folly, nastiness, and superstition, constitute their art of physic—

The cause of disorders is not attributed to temperance, or to any deviation from natural rectitude, but to the shooting of stars, the appearance of comets, to some old woman's evil eye, &c. and

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* Scattering of nuts was a custom at marriages in ancient Italy and Greece, and what more relates to the present purpose, made part of the sacrifice to Priapus. It is difficult to assign any other reason for this resemblance between such distant people, than that it began when these nations were in the same state of society.

† This business seems very extraordinary to an enlightened European. We think it ridiculous, and feel all the folly of a superstitious ceremony when the instance is new, and wants the aid of custom to establish it. A Turkish officer taken prisoner in the late war between Russia and the Porte had this article in his journal. "To day I saw a procession in which a woman carried a child to the church —after saying some prayers, the priest sprinkled the child with water—this, they told me, made it a christian, and it had this great effect upon the child, that if it had died before the ceremony, it would have been tormented for ever, but if it were now to die, it would be eternally happy—so great is the virtue of a few drops of water!"

‡ And some excite our ridicule. "Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a sermon preached before the Parliament about the beginning of the reign of Charles the first, affirms the power of prayer to be so great, that though there be a conjunction or opposition of Saturn or Mars, (as there was at that time, one of them) it would overcome the malignity of it." *Aubrey.*

§ In May, 1789, a bill was brought into the House of Lords to repeal the superstitious laws of Elizabeth and James the first respecting penalties for not going to church, &c —the quotations from these acts exhibit a true specimen of the religion of the Brazen-Age.

their cure does not depend upon a rational treatment, but upon ſomething done in the growing of the moon,* upon verſes recited, or to certain words worn about the neck, &c. and if medicine is uſed, it is either ſomething very difficult to be obtained, or ſomething too naſty to be taken. M. Gmelin and his aſſociates who ſurveyed as philoſophers the Ruſſian dominions, ſpeaking of the inhabitants in one of the provinces, ſay "a great number of their medicines, (like thoſe of the old diſpenſatories in Europe) are taken from the animal kingdom. Of all their remedies of this ſort there is none they hold in ſuch high eſtimation as the gall of a creature called Dom, which is a native of the Altais Mountains and of Tibet. Human and bear's gall are ſcarcely leſs precious. They think alſo that there is great virtue in human fleſh and fat. The fleſh of a ſerpent is eſteemed as a ſpecific for bad eyes—that of a wolf for a diſordered ſtomach—a wolf's tongue for a ſore throat, &c.

"I will give one inſtance (ſays Pulteney in his Sketches of Botany) from Apuleius, of that credulity and ſuperſtition, which, ſanctioned by antiquity, yet prevailed in the adminiſtration of remedies; and exhibits a melancholy proof of the wretched ſtate of phyſic, which, through ſo many Ages, had not broken the ſhackles of Druidical magic and impoſition. As a cure for a diſeaſe called by the French l'aiguillette nouée, you are directed to take *ſeven* ſtalks of the herb lions-foot, ſeperated from the roots; theſe are to be boiled in water in the wane of the moon. The patient is to be waſhed with this water, on the approach of night, ſtanding before the threſhold, on the outſide of his own houſe; and the perſon who perform this office for the ſick, is alſo not to fail to waſh himſelf. This done, the ſick perſon is to be fumigated with the ſmoke of the herb Ariſtolochia, and both perſons are then to enter the houſe together, taking ſtrict care not to look behind them while returning—after which, adds the author, the ſick will become immediately well."

Touching for the king's evil perhaps would ſtill have exiſted had the Stuart family been upon the throne. Even in the preſent times people crowd about a dying malefactor to have their faces ſtroaked. But the ſtrongeſt inſtance of the ſuperſtition of the Brazen-Age protracted beyond its time, is animal magnetiſm; the

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* "Not even a plant of medicinal uſe, but was placed under the dominion of ſome planet, and muſt neither be gathered nor applied, but with obſervances that favored of the moſt abſurd ſuperſtition." *Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

existence and virtue of which are believed by thousands, who do not deserve the honour of living in the present state of society.

War and superstition furnish the principal events of their history—

As the elegant arts, philosophy, mathematics, and all the train of sciences do not exist in the Brazen-Age* there is scarce any subject left for the writers which such times produce, but that of

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* No doubt, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music, existed; but so very imperfectly, as not to merit the appellation of *elegant* arts.

The buildings in this period of society are as much inferior to those of the present times, as superior to the wretched huts of the Iron-Age; in all instances except where great exertions are made. In that case, the characteristic of violence (abated, but not extinguished) produces effects unknown, and perhaps unattainable in more polished times. The gothic cathedrals are proofs of this. From their size alone they acquire grandeur of effect, from the peculiarity of their style of building they are removed from all common-place ideas, and from both these causes inspire devotion: they are still an incongruous mass of absurdities, and truly belong to the times in which they were erected. But, if violence is more the character of the Iron-Age, why does it not produce superior effects at that time? It does produce such effects as are consistent with the state of the human mind at that period—such as placing vast stones in circles, or suspending and balancing them upon points, erecting pyramids, &c. but it wants science for such complicated works as churches, &c

The sculpture and painting of the times bear an incorrect resemblance to the forms they would represent, and to atone for the want of truth and proportion, are elaborate in trifles.

The music, if we are to judge from what has reached us, is perfectly without melody and harmony, for surely an unmeaning succession of notes and chords cannot be so termed. Specimens of these arts are inconvenient to be given; but, perhaps the following is an example of what was considered as elegant oratory at a later period—tho' the speaker was still in the Brazen-Age.

When Charles the first arrived at York, in his expedition to Scotland, the Recorder addressed him to this effect—"He begged his Majesty's pardon that they had caused him (their bright and glorious sun) to stand still in the city of York; a place now so unlike itself; once an imperial city, where the Emperor Constantius Chlorus lived and died, in whose grave a burning lamp was found many centuries of years after: a place honoured with the birth of Constantine the Great, and with the noble library of Egbert—and afterwards twice burned—and yet the births, lives, and deaths of emperors are not so much for the honour of York, as that King Charles was once Duke of York, who had given them a most benign and liberal charter, and maintains a lamp of justice there, which burns more clearly than that found in the grave of Chlorus, and shines into five several countries, by the light whereof each subject may see his own right: that the beams and lightnings of his Majesty's eminent virtues did cast forcible reflections upon the eyes of all men—That he had established his throne upon the two columns of piety and justice. They offered him the best of sacrifices, their obedience, not resembling those out of which the heart was taken, and nothing of the head left but the tongue; for their sacrifice was that of their hearts, not of their tongues."

Rushworth.

war—diverſified by its being ſometimes the private quarrels of individuals, and ſometimes an affair of a whole nation. In either caſe the ſtars, or ſome ſuperſtitious application, determine the conducting of the buſineſs; and they rely leſs on the valour of the combatants, than their beginning the enterprize in a lucky moment. Burnet, in his account of the Prince of Orange's landing at Torbay, ſays—"The next day being the day in which the Prince was both born and married, he fancied if he could land that day, it would look auſpicious to the army, and animate the ſoldiers—but, we all, who conſidered that the day following being gun-powder-treaſon day, our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the Engliſh nation, were better pleaſed to ſee that we could land no ſooner."*

A ſword bleſſed, or enchanted, according as the hero is connected with a ſaint or a conjurer, renders its edge irreſiſtible, except by armour that is alſo enchanted, and then the champion who has the moſt powerful patron, is the conqueror.

Theſe circumſtances ſtill characterize many nations in Aſia, who have not advanced beyond the Brazen-Age, and they equalled belonged to the moſt poliſhed people in Europe before they advanced into a ſtate of refinement. France was recovered from the Engliſh by a virgin warrior, whoſe arms were for a time irreſiſtible, and her body invulnerable. It was very barbarous, ſay the French hiſtorians, to burn this damſel—it was ſo, but it was the barbarity of the times, not of the Engliſh.

Shakeſpeare faithfully copied the Scotiſh Hiſtorians in Macbeth's Adventure with the three Witches. The Weird Siſters held their ground long—I am not ſure whether even at this time they have abſolutely loſt their exiſtence. What the legiſlature thought in the times of James the firſt, is clear by the Act againſt Witchcraft—there is nothing ſurpriſing in this—it is but one circumſtance out of many which mark the ſuperſtition of the age. But by what means can we poſſibly account for the witches confeſſing themſelves really guilty of the crime for which they were to ſuffer? A crime which never exiſted, and a confeſſion which muſt enſure immediate execution!†

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* Robert Drury, in his account of Madagaſcar, informs us, that they were "juſt about to begin an expedition, which was ſtopped by a prieſt becauſe it was in an unlucky time."--I do not know whether it was the fourth or fifth of Nov.

† There was an inſtance of this ſo late as the year 1697, when ſeven people were executed, who declared themſelves guilty, and that their puniſhment was juſt. To add to the wonder, I will here ſubjoin the reply of one of the council to ano-

With a few miſcellaneous remarks, which might perhaps have been more properly arranged among the foregoing heads, I will finiſh this imperfect ſketch of the Brazen-Age.

Society at this period preſents to our obſervation a ſtruggle between the unſubdued ferocity of individuals, and attempts of the chief to make all perſons amenable to thoſe regulations which he has pronounced to be laws—Nor is it leſs curious to ſee with what greater willingneſs mankind, in this ſtate, ſubmit to ſuperſtitious ceremonies than to reaſon. Truth is not attempted to be diſcovered by an enquiry into facts, but by ſupernatural means. A wife accuſed of adultery, makes no attempt to prove her innocence from circumſtances, but by walking barefoot over the burning plowſhares.* Thievery is to be diſcovered by the turning of the ſieve and ſhears. Murder by the corpſe freſh bleeding in the preſence

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ther, who wanted to acquit the priſoners, from the impoſſibility of the crimes exiſting. This ſound philoſophical argument procured a verdict of guilty from the jury, a ſentence of death from the judge, and perhaps perſuaded the priſoners themſelves that they really were witches—ſo great is the force of divine eloquence! "Satan's natural knowledge," ſaid the learned council, "makes him perfect in optics and limning, whereby he may eaſily bewitch the eyes of others to whom he intends that his inſtruments ſhould not be ſeen in this manner, as was formerly hinted, viz. he conſtricts the pores of the witches vehicle which intercepts a part of the rays reflecting from her body: he condenſes the interjacent air with groſſer meteors blown into it, or otherwiſe violently moves it, which drowns another part of the rays. And laſtly, he obſtructs the optic nerves with humours ſtirred towards them. All which, joined together, may eaſily intercept the whole rays reflecting from thoſe bodies, ſo as to make no impreſſion upon the common ſenſe. And yet, at the ſame time, by a refraction of the rays, gliding along the fitted ſides of the volatile couch in which Satan tranſports them, and hereby meeting and coming to the eye, as if there were nothing interjacent, the wall or chair behind the ſame bodies may be ſeen," &c. &c. &c.

* This ancient European cuſtom even now prevails in India. In the Aſiatic Reſearches there are many inſtances of the fiery ordeal being practiſed in and about 1784: and one inſtance of a perſon's graſping a red-hot iron ball, unhurt—An additional proof of the natural inhabitants of Indoſtan being ſtill in the Brazen-Age.

No very accurate obſervation ſeems neceſſary to know that iron may be hot without changing colour, that a greater degree of heat makes it red, and by a greater heat ſtill, it becomes white—But the ſuperſtition of the Kalmucs is more than equivalent for this truth. They hold that in all ordeal proofs, iron white-hot, burns leſs than iron red-hot. But why ſhould I laugh at the Kalmucs? With us, it is a common notion, that a tea-kettle full of boiling water may be ſafely reſted upon the naked hand. The fact is, if the kettle has been much uſed, and has a thick cruſt at the bottom of condenſed ſmoak it prevents the heated metal from coming in contact with the hand; but if the kettle be new and clean, it is hotter than the water it contains in proportion to its ſuperior denſity.

of the murderer. Stars appear upon joyful occasions,* and disastrous events are foretold by comets.† Superstition seems to be the leading principle in all their sciences and doctrines, whether civil, military, or riligious.

This darkness is at times illuminated by a single individual, who shall by the strength of genius advance beyond his time and place into a future age of improvement. By such persons does the world grow better and wiser—but it is most commonly the world that succeeds, not that which exists at the time. Roger Bacon was in genius and knowledge some centuries later than the æra in which he flourished. The first voyage of Columbus is one of the greatest atchievements in the history of mankind, but it was an effort of his own genius, reason, and intrepidity—the age in which he lived discouraged his attempt, and was not far enough advanced in knowledge to comprehend the reasoning on which it was founded. Let not therefore these instances, nor the invention of gunpowder and printing, be brought as examples of the genius or knowledge of the *age* in which they were discovered, but more truly shone *singly* amid the shades of ignorance.

At this time it is philosophy, which is the foundation of all our arts and sciences. As nothing can differ more from superstition, if philosophy had not begun very gently, and advanced by slow degrees, it would have been strangled in the birth. The idea of accounting for things from the laws of nature and experiment, was so abhorrent to the ignorance and ipse dixit of ancient times, that it was assumed with fear and trembling, and even treated as wickedness. Accordingly the first philosophers were considered by the world in general, as dangerous innovators, who were, if possible, to be crushed, and their doctrines rejected. Notwithstanding we are so far advanced in refinement, we are still a little afraid of philosophical enquiries upon some subjects—However, let us be thankful for what we possess, nor hope for perfection until that Age arrive of which it is the characteristic.

[*To be Concluded in our next.*]

* " Prince Charles was born at St. James's a little before one in the afternoon—At his birth, at that time of day, a star appeared visible—Some said it was the planet Venus, others Mercury," &c. RUSHWORTH.

† " A comet appeared (says the above historian) to whose threatenings a learned knight boldly affirmed that England (and not Africa only, as some out of flattery would have it) was liable; but also that person (James the first) in whose fortune we were no less embarked than the passenger in the pilots"—Again—" This year Queen Anne died (wife of James the first) the common people thinking the blazing star rather betokened her death than the wars in Bohemia and Germany."

ESSAY ON BEAUTY AND VIRTUE, IN UGLINESS AND VULGARITY.

"The body charms, because the soul is seen."

I was walking a few days ago through a country town, during Fair time, with my old school fellow Bill Sceptic; who, to say the truth, though he is a little doubtful sometimes as to the nature and circumstances of an HEREAFTER, is nevertheless a firm believer in the immortality of the soul; and, what is still more, a good christian.

"I believe, my dear friend," cried Bill in his good-humoured way, struck with the appearance of the motley groupe before us, "that there will be another world to be filled with beings pure in mind, and *perfect* in form and feature. But I declare now honestly, when I see such droll, ugly, useless beings as these, I cannot reconcile to my mind that they will become ever pure, perfect, and intelligent, or beautiful and sublime. What now," cried he, looking at the merry-andrew, who was exercising the salt box with his usual dexterity, "can you reconcile it, that that fool of the Fair will ever get to the Elysian fields? or that the conjuror, the show-man, and the mountebank, will have a place with Nestor, Ulysses, Belus, Sesostris, and other great men, ancient and modern? But to bring the matter nearer home, what do you think now of some of our own friends and relations? of our old school fellow Bob Vitus, who speaks without a convulsive hitch in his right shoulder, accompanied by a like species of Galvanism in his nether lip? or, what say you to Sam Slim, who is as tall and slender as a spare top mast, and whose tone of voice resembles the sound of a saw working its way through a deal plank? or to Mr. Simon Marmozet, the Russia merchant, whose face makes an oval of about a foot in length; and who, both in the ugliness of his form, and in the awkwardness of his gait, resembles a Kangaroo? or, to sum up all, what think you of our cousin the old maid, Miss Honoria Bloompeach, who has a padded shoulder, and a lame left leg; and whose glances are always to the same side, let her be looking which way she will? Truly you will allow, that there is some difficulty, at least in the work of conjecture, to believe that these will ever become graceful and handsome folks.

When the oddity of a man's remarks do not offend, they serve as a stimulus to the mind, to endeavour to reconcile what he deems difficult, and to solve what appears to him a problem.

I was occupied with these reflections on my return home, until I retired to rest, when my sleeping moments renewed the subject,

and I dreamt it over again with some additions. I thought that I was in the presence of the stern Judge MINOS, who decides on the merits of the candidates for Elysium; and that a vast crowd, as motley in all respects as that at the fair, awaited their sentence in turn. I thought that I approached near enough to hear distinctly every thing that passed; when I found that stern Judge engaged in examining the pretentions of a little misshappen being, who was as exquisitely ugly as nature could have turned out any article from her vast hoard, or manufactory; he was very diminutive, not more than three feet in height, with the complexion of a Savoyard smeared with the confluent small pox; his legs were bandy, and on his back was the decoration of the buffalo, a hump; never was seen a more finished piece of deformity. I was astonished to observe that Minos, who I had understood was exceedingly austere and ill-tempered, listened to this little object with patience, and even with complacency. "Well," cried that inflexible judge, "and how hast thou filled up thy station in life?"—"Truly," answered the little wretch, "I was born much as you see me, and made but little way in the world; there were three of us, and my sister and brother were the picture of me, only one was too sickly to work, and the other went blind. I have alway found enough to do, by mending shoes, to get a bit of bread, work as hard as I could,"—"And your brother and sister," cried the Judge, "what became of them?" "I have supported them," answered the poor little Cobler.

I thought that I had kept my eyes fixed the whole time of this examination on the little object before me, but presently began to rub them in amazement as I beheld the form of this little misshappen wretch, while he was in the act of speaking, supplied with beauty and grace, his eyes became bright with virtue, and enlarged with charity and love, he grew erect with honestly, his stature became graceful and elegant, and his body in fair proportion with the nobleness of his mind; a vestment of pure white was now put upon his shoulders, and a crown of gold upon his head. "Go," cried Minos, "take thy place among the blest and happy; among princes and warriors."

The next remarkable person who I fancied approached the throne, was a little funny old woman, resembling in figure the lady Catharina of a gallantee show; she was drest very fine in a yellow taffety, and did nothing but scold all the way she went about her precedence and accommodation, torturing every sentence with bad Grammar, and mis-pronouncing every word, or making them anew according to her own method. I thought that I never had

ſeen ſuch a picture of ignorance and abſurdity; and decided in my own mind, that ſhe would never paſs for the Elyſſian fields. Minos aſked her but few queſtions, but ſhe gave about twenty different anſwers to each; and talked ſo faſt, that, together with her bad grammar, I found it very difficult to underſtand her; and for the taking her ſpeech, ſhe might have bid defiance to ſhort hand. At length the Judge aſked her, how ſhe had come by her death; when ſhe replied, that ſhe had caught cold getting out of bed to aſſiſt a poor neighbour who was ſick. "And how could you do ſo, woman?" cried Minos. "Oh Lord!" anſwered the old woman, "why, waſn't ſhe my neighbour? and it was lucky that I went, for the matter of that, for ſhe had no money to buy her ſome cordial."—"And did you give her that too?" cried Minos. "To be ſure I did, I could not ſee the poor creature want, not I."—As ſhe ſpoke theſe words, I obſerved her features become mild and gentle; that ſhe had the bloom of health and beauty on her cheeks, and that ſhe repreſented a tall and graceful female "Go," cried Minos, "and adorn with thy preſence the region where dwells charity and benevolence.

I thought that the next perſon who preſented himſelf to the Judge, was a man of fine form and ſtately figure; whoſe manners ſhewed that he was above the common rank, and whoſe language was the pure and elegant phraſe of learning and accompliſhment. "Surely," cried I, this being may paſs forward, he is already prepared for the ſublime and chaſte enjoyments of Elyſium."

The Judge Minos, I obſerved, looked with a penetrating eye on this candidate. "If I miſtake not," cried he, "thou wert born to rank and riches in the world; doubtleſs thou haſt uſed them in ſuch a way, as to entitle thee to a place in the manſions of the bleſſed." On this, the candidate preſented ſeveral long liſts of public charities, wherein was his name written in large characters, to which he pointed with his finger; and next he preſented a calendar in which were detailed the numerous offices of public truſt which he had held in the ſtate; and on theſe pretenſions he appeared to reſt. I kept my eye ſtedfaſtly on this perſon, and could ſcarcely believe my ſenſes, when I obſerved him dwindle inſenſibly to the ſize of a pigmy, his head alone retained its form, or rather was inflated to ſtill larger dimenſions; his eyes, I obſerved, ſquinted horribly and his figure became bent to the earth, from which he could not look up. "Go," cried the ſtern Minos, "among thoſe who have only thought, while on earth, of their own conſequence

and gratifications, and who ſhall now ſuffer an eternal ſhame and remorſe for having miſ-ſpent their own time, and miſ-uſed their fellow-creatures. Thy name, however, ſhall ſtill remain upon record on earth, as the patron of public charity; to ſhow how Providence can even make the fooliſh and the wicked ſubſervient, againſt their very natures, to her deſigns."

A fine lady I thought appeared next, who ſeemed conſiderably alarmed at the ſentence pronounced againſt the former character. She endeavoured to recollect ſome good actions of her life; but it had been ſo ſcanty of thoſe materials, that ſhe contended herſelf with ſtating the rank and precedence ſhe held on earth, which ſhe had folly enough to hope would entitle her to ſome conſideration. The inflexible Minos ordained, that ſhe ſhould only be deprived of Art. The lady uttered a frightful ſcream at this ſentence; and I was aſtoniſhed to ſee that ſhe became as ugly as an old witch; that her face was pale and haggard, her teeth fell in rows to the ground, her beautiful hair followed in a heap, and one ſhoulder was inſtantly raiſed ſeveral inches above the other. The poor lady enquired if ſhe might not be reſtored to beauty, as well as the little old woman who had preceeded. "No," anſwered Minos, "the wicked and uſeleſs are always ugly. It is only in the world that they are capable of deception."

I thought that I obſerved a great many others who had perſonal deformities, and who were reſtored to beauty; and ſome who were already handſome, retained their comelineſs with new improvement. I obſerved that thoſe who had been vain on earth became monſtrous; and that the cruel and ambitious, the ſenſual, and the depraved, became animals which reſembled beaſts of prey.

I fancied that I was engaged in the contemplation of theſe matters; when on a ſudden, I beheld at my elbow a tall graceful figure, which I recollected to be the ſhade of an old acquaintance; who, in his life, had ever ſupported the doctrine of a Providence, and had endeavoured to reconcile its myſteries to the thoughtleſs, or to the unbelieving. I thought that he was happy in theſe regions, and that I inquired of him, whether the perſons I had fancied to have ſeen ſuffer the changes from deformity to beauty, had actually undergone that transformation; when I thought he anſwered mildly as follows: "Deformity is only accidental to human beings, and uglineſs is but an outſide garment; which like the ragged dreſs of the pauper, attracts contempt. The mind is the inner form, which; if it be pure and good, is graceful and richly adorned; when beings arrive hither, the penetrating eye of the Judge Minos

searches through the outward appearance; and if the mind be right, the outside coat falls off, and leaves the being, beautiful, and refulgent with virtue. If, on the other hand, the heart is impure and base, the comeliness of the outside appearance becomes defaced, and a frightful deformity succeeds."

"Surely then," said I, as I awoke, "the defects and infirmities of human nature are little worthy of notice, since they have so short a time to endure; and may contain beneath their ragged or unseemly coverings, the most inestimable jewels of virtue."

THE KING'S EVIL.

The privilege of curing the king's evil is attributed only to kings. No other sovereigns, of any degree, have laid claim to it. Why not give this power, says Voltaire, to emperors? and indeed, à fortiori, why is it not resident in the popes? they are something more than God's images upon earth; they are his vicars, his vicegerents. The same author supposes, that some visionary, in order to make the bastardy of William the Conqueror more respectable, bestowed on him, as a gift from heaven, the power to cure the evil by a touch.

The kings of France could not, without a jealous eye, behold this extraordinary gift of celestial powder in an English king, without putting in their claim to a similar influence. It was therefore pretended, that they also, from their ancestor, King Clovis, enjoyed the like gift of curing the king's evil.

Queen-consorts never pretended to this prerogative, because their hands, it seems, were not anointed like those of the kings; but Queen Elizabeth, being a sovereign in her own right, cured those, who were afflicted with this distemper, with great facility. It was happy for his subjects, that Lewis XI. of France was not a freethinker; his avarice, tyranny, and oppression, would then, perhaps, have been unlimited; but his gross superstition was a check to his more dangerous vices, and the fear of damnation, in all probability, saved many an innocent man. Lewis, in order to remove the consequences of an apoplexy, sent for the famous St. Francis of Paul to cure him. Behold, when the saint arrived, he was terribly afflicted with the king's evil. Here Lewis had an opportunity to do one good turn for another; but it appeared, to all the world, that the king could neither cure the saint nor the

faint the king. The courtiers, if they durst, would have loudly laughed at them both.

The house of Brunswick renounced all pretensions to royal witchcraft; they claim no power of curing any distemper, by touch of hand, except avarice and ambition. Mr. Nichols, in his very entertaining notes to the anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, has given, from undisputed authority, the origin of this imposture, which cost some of our princes 3000l. per annum. Queen Elizabeth was so pestered with evil patients in her progress through Gloucester-shire, that she honestly told them, 'that God alone could relieve their complaints.' Our pious Charles II. touched no less than 92107 patients, between May 1661 and April 1682.*

CHARACTERISTICS.

Avarus is a man who never experienced ingratitude in the whole course of his life; for never had he run that risk by doing one single good action. The mind of Avarus is as narrow as his own day-book, and *ruled* like it, with nothing but pounds, shillings, and pence within. Avarus, to use a common saying, is like an easterly wind, neither good for man nor beast. Avarus never lost any money but once, and that was by hiding it so safely from every body else, that he could not find it himself.

Every man has a friend to spare.

Fallacio is one who might be easily spared. Fallacio brings nothing into the mart of the reciprocities of society, but will take any thing out; and for which he never gives a *valuable* consideration. The contract he makes with his fellow citizens, is what lawyers style a mere *nudum pactum.* The conversation of Fallacio is neither profitable nor pleasurable; he is a *hard bargain* to any who have to do with him, and the balance of the traffic must always be on his own side. Fallacio will listen to your perplexities, and cannot advise; to your difficulties, and will not relieve them; to your pleasures, and cannot enjoy them; that is, unless he may be a partaker. Fallacio is, however, grateful enough to praise the dish he is eating of, until it is taken away. Fallacio is tolerated only by the generous and liberal, who are too kind, or too hospitable, to scrutinize the merits of their guests. Fallacio is a being, no one can love, no one admire, no one esteem.

* At a guinea a touch, this would amount to a very pretty large sum; and hence we see the origin of this costly trick.

MEMOIR

Of his SERENE HIGHNESS *the* LATE DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, FIELD MARSHALL, *and* COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the* ARMY *of* PRUSSIA, *and* KNIGHT *of the* MOST NOBLE ORDER *of the* GARTER.

"*Ludit in humanis patentia rebus,*
Et certam præsens vix. habet hora fidem."

OVID.

A REFERENCE to the ſingular times in which we live can alone reſolve the *phenomena* that at once ſurround and aſtoniſh us. Every thing exhibits the appearance of novelty, for the eſtabliſhed order of ſociety has been ſuddenly inverted, a new race of men has ſprung up, and a new and more terrible ſyſtem of war been practiſed with ſucceſs. In fine, the ſword of the conqueror has made as many real changes in human affairs, and that too almoſt with the ſame rapidity as the wand of the necromancer ever effected in the regions of romance, ſo that both hiſtory and geography, in reſpect to this portion of the globe, are to be ſtudied anew.

During the age of Charles V. and Francis I. the feudal ſyſtem began to crumble under its own weight, and Europe aſſumed a new and more ſtable appearance.

A kind of public rule, ariſing out of public policy, appeared to have been inſtituted by general conſent; and as the bounds of the various ſovereignties were pretty accurately aſcertained, and their rights and duties plainly and diſtinctly marked, this, the moſt civilized quarter of the world, began to be conſidered as one immenſe commonwealth, governed by a moral ſenſe, and regulated by what (from its generality) was denominated the law of nations.

Nearly two centuries and a half elapſed, before any groſs invaſion of this happy condition of political equality took place; and free ſtates as well as ſtates enſlaved, limited monarchs as well as deſpots, either poſſeſſed or affected a reverence for public political juſtice. The firſt great inroad made into the happy and tranquil ſituation in which Europe had ſo long remained, proceeded from the unprincipled invaſion and diviſion of Poland, by the unexpected union of three great rival powers*. This was ſuch a groſs and manifeſt violation of the moral ſenſe, as applied to nations, that the mind of every honeſt man, of courſe, revolted againſt it. The original wrong was followed up by new aggreſſions, and one

* Auſtria, Pruſſia and Ruſſia.

of the finest countries in our hemisphere was at last annihilated, by the combination of three imperial and royal spoilers,

From that moment there was an end of every practical idea of the law of nations; and it was left to the French revolution to prove, that the *law of the strongest* was thenceforward to become paramount. That great event, which from its origin seemed big with the most portentous changes, has in its consequences involved the fate of all the neighbouring countries. States, kingdoms, empires, have melted before it; hereditary claims, regal titles, aristocratical pretensions, have dissolved and disappeared as its approach. The elements of modern history are changed; political relations have assumed a more ambiguous form; the art of war, in particular, has been carried to a fatal and ominous degree of perfection, while those generals who had grown hoary under arms, and whose characters appeared consecrated to the just admiration of posterity, have been suddenly eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, and a new system of tactics!

The illustrious house of Brunswick is traced up to Albert Azzoni, one of the richest marquisses in Italy, born, according to some, in 996; but if we are to credit others, not until 1097. Having married Cuniza, or Cunigonda, heiress of the ancient house of Guelphs, or Welfes, in Germany, he obtained considerable additions to his pretensions, if not to his estates; and according to Muratori, his grandson Obizon, Marquis of Este, in 1184, received the investiture of the lordships of Genoa and Milan. This descendant of this chief (Guelph IV.) became Duke of Bavaria; Guelph V, called the *Gross*, designated himself Duke of Spoleta, Marquis of Tuscany, Lord of Este, &c.

Henry the Black having assumed the habit of a monk in the convent of Weingarten, was succeeded by Henry the Magnanimous and Superb. Henry the Lion and the Great was Duke of Saxony as well as of Bavaria; and having conquered the duchies of Lunnenburg, Meclenburg, part of Brandenburg, &c., he became a prince of considerable power and consequence. From this stock sprung the royal family of England, which, having attained the electoral, soon added the regal crown to its arms; and after having settled in Great Britain, kept up an interchange of alliances with the other parts of the family still remainning on the continent.

Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, of whom we are now about to treat, was born on the 9th October, 1735, O, S. Like all the German princes of his time, he was bred to the

profeſſion of arms from his cradle; and as he was deſcended from a houſe eminently warlike, and was taught to look up to an uncle* who already began to attain a portion of his future celebrity, he applied himſelf to war as a ſcience with no common degree of avidity.

By the time he had attained the age of nineteen, the hereditary Prince (for ſo he was called during the life-time of his father) experienced many opportunities to diſtinguiſh his courage and his conduct in arms. The Duke of Brunſwick, perceiving a powerful league formed againſt France on the continent, had joined his troops to thoſe of the allies, from whom he received a ſubſidy. His brother, the renowned Prince Ferdinand, was actually in their camp; and he was accompanied by his nephew, whoſe memoirs we are now about to detail, and who, under ſo great a maſter, expected to attain both experience and reputation.

But events had occurred about this period, which placed both father and ſon in a very delicate and critical ſituation. The French having attacked Hanover, merely becauſe his Britannic Majeſty (George II.) had refuſed to tolerate their encroachments in America, the Duke of Cumberland was ſent thither to command an army of obſervation. But Marſhal Richlieu advanced againſt him with ſuperior numbers, and his Royal Highneſs was obliged to lay down his arms, on which the enemy took poſſeſſion of the whole electorate, and occupied its capital.

The Duke of Brunſwick, actuated by the policy natural to petty princes, became afraid of the progreſs of the French, and was juſtly alarmed at the humiliating treaty of Cloſterſeven. He therefore entered into an agreement with the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, by which he ſtipulated that his troops ſhould return home, on condition of his dominions being conſidered as a neutral. On this he immediately iſſued orders for that purpoſe; but Prince Ferdinand, who now acted as *generaliſſimo*, took it upon him to detain both them and the Hereditary Prince. This circumſtance, which was conſidered by two of the contracting parties as a breach of faith, produced a ſolemn proteſt on the part of both France and Auſtria; but the Duke was at length reconciled to the meaſure, which, in conſequence of the events that afterwards occurred, did not fail ultimately to prove equally agreeable to his intereſts and his inclinations.

Meanwhile, the Hereditary Prince ſignalized himſelf on many

* Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

occasions at the head of his Brunswickers; and the King of England having negotiated an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the King of Prussia, by which the latter was to receive an annual subsidy of 670,000l. the war soon began to assume a new appearance. The whole Protestant interest in Germany having been now united by the money of Great Britain, the convention of Closterseven was declared null and void; and 25,000 troops were sent from England, to serve under Prince Ferdinand.

The first exploit undertaken by the Hereditary Prince as a commander, was the capture of Koya. Towards the end of February 1758, having been detached with a small* corps to dislodge the Count de Chabot, who was posted in that neighbourhood, he passed the Weser at Bremen with part of his troops, while the remainder advanced on the other side of the river, so as to attack the enemy both in front and rear. The bridge having been abandoned, the French thrown into confusion, and 700 of them made prisoners, their General immediately retired to the castle with two battalions, on which a negotiation was entered into, and Chabot capitulated. This brilliant exploit threw lustre on the first essay of the Hereditary Prince, who was unprovided with heavy artillery to reduce the place, and, who, but for this timely surrender, must have retired himself, as a body of troops was already on the march to relieve it.

Flushed with success, the young warrior next advanced against Minden, so celebrated afterwards on account of the battle in that neighbourhood, and having invested the village on the 5th of March, the garrison surrendered at discretion at the end of nine days.

The Hereditary Prince now began to be considered as a promising commander; and at the battle of Crevelt he was entrusted with the direction of the left wing. Soon after this, he forced the strong pass of Wachendonck, an island of very difficult approach on account of its being surrounded by the Niers, but important from its position, as it was situated directly in the route to the Rhine, which the grand army was now preparing to repass. Notwithstanding the bridge had been drawn up, he contrived to obtain possession of the place, by rushing into the water at the head of his grenadiers; and having drove the enemy away with fixed bayonets, the army was thus enabled to advance towards Rhinebergen.

* Four battalions of infantry, together with some light troops and dragoons.

In 1759 he continued to act at the head of a detachment; and on the 31st of March, with a body of Prussian hussars, he fell on a large party of Austrians posted at Molrichstadt, and routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuirassiers, supported by a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburg. In the course of the next day, his Serene Highness advanced with a party of horse and foot to Meinungen, where he captured a magazine of provisions, took two battalions of infantry prisoners, and surprised a third at Wasungen, after having defeated a corps of Austrians in the act of advancing to their relief.

To this prince England and her allies were not a little indebted for the victory of Minden, which would have proved still more complete had our horse advanced at the command of Prince Ferdinand. On that memorable day he encountered and overcame the Duke de Brissac, in the neighbourhood of Coveldt, and by that achievement prevented the Marshal de Contades from making his retreat by the defiles of Wittekendstein. His next exploit was to beat up the quarters of the Duke of Wirtemberg, then posted at Fulda. Four battalions taken prisoners, two pieces of cannon, two stand of colours, and the capture of all the baggage, attested the superiority of the victors.

At the close of the campaign, the Hereditary Prince was detached, with 15,000 men, to serve under his relation the King of Prussia, Frederick the Great. He was afterwards present at the battle of Corbach? and although obliged on this occasion to retreat, yet he maintained all his former reputation, and continued to give his orders with the greatest precision, notwithstanding a wound which he received on the shoulder.

His uncle, Prince Ferdinand, being now forced to abandon the strong camp at Sachsenhausen, by means of which he had kept the French in check, it became of the utmost importance that he should keep up a communication with Westphalia. To effect this, the Hereditary Prince was ordered to cross the Dymel, on the 29th of July, so as to turn the left of the enemy, who were strongly posted at Warburg, while he himself advanced against their front with the main body of the army. This skilful manœuvre succeeded to admiration; for the French being attacked in front and rear at the same time, experienced a signal defeat, to which the Marquis of Granby, who acted at the head of the English troops, contributed not a little.

On the 5th of August, the Hereditary Prince was detached on a secret expedition, the object of which was to take possession of

the quarters of a French detachment encamped at Zerenberg. The march was effected with so much caution and secrecy, that the enemy were completely surprised; in consequence of which 400 prisoners, including 40 officers, were brought away, together with two pieces of cannon.

Prince Ferdinand and Marshal Broglio were at this period opposed to each other; and the former having conceived the project of cutting off the communication of the latter with France by the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince was detached for that purpose. Having surprised a detachment of Austrians, he crossed the river at Dusseldorff, Rees, and Ermmerich; then advanced against Cleves, and having forced the garrison of that place to surrender prisoners of war, he invested Wesel. But on this occasion he had been anticipated by the Marquis de Castries. That general had dispatched an excellent officer, called Sionville, with 500 men, who having embarked on the Rhine at Cologne, fell down to Wesel, and threw himself into the town, notwithstanding the fire from the enemy's batteries.

To repair this misfortune, his Highness crossed the river, attacked the French at Clostercamp, surprised then during the night, and would have defeated them with great slaughter, but for the pertinacious resistence experienced on the part of Fischer, a German partisan, who was posted in the abbey; and the spirit displayed by the Count de Rochambeau*, at the head of the regiment of Auvergne. After this repulse he recrossed the Rhine, raised the siege of Wesel, effected a brilliant retreat with his prisoners among who was Dumouriez†, at that moment an obscure

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* This general afterwards distinguished himself during the American war.

† As this is a very singular incident, we shall quote the particulars from the Life of that general, as detailed by himself:

" Dumouriez, who was on duty with the Count de Thiars, then Marshal de Camp, was dispatched, on the evening before the battle of Clostercamp, to the right of the army. Having fallen in with some of Fischer's horse grenadiers, and some of Beaufremont's dragoons, he crossed the canal with them, on purpose to advance towards the right, keeping always within sight of his own troops; but was immediately assailed by a score of the enemy's hussars.

" He instantly defended himself, and at the same time called on some of the French troopers, who had just fled, to come to his assistance. He himself disabled two of the hussars from continuing the combat, but his own horse fell down dead under him; and to encrease his misfortune, his left stirrup, which happened to be formed of untempered iron, was bent close to his foot by the weight of his charger. He disengaged his leg, however, but still found that his foot was held fast; notwithstanding this, he sustained, even in that position, a combat of five minutes against his furious antagonists, &c.

ſubaltern in the French army; but who was deſtined afterwards to check his progreſs in the plains of Champagne, at the head of a numerous army, and thus give a new turn to the deſtinies of France and of Europe.

Meanwhile Prince Ferdinand, who had been obliged to act for ſome time on the defenſive, determined at laſt to commence effective operations. Having entruſted the command of the troops on his right to the Hereditary Prince, the latter advanced with the utmoſt ſecrecy into the heart of the enemy's quarters, and endeavoured to carry Fritzlar by aſſault: but he experienced a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the garriſon, in conſequence of which a retreat became neceſſary. Yet, nothing daunted by the event, he immediately proceeded to cover the front of the main

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"At the very moment he was about to be murdered, a tutelary angel arrived to his ſuccour: this proved to be Baron de Behr, aide-de-camp to the Hereditary Prince. The Prince himſelf happened to be reconnoitring, and theſe huſſars, indeed, formed his eſcort.

"The baron was obliged to draw his ſabre, to prevent them from butchering Dumouriez; he at length ſucceeded in his efforts, and they diſengaged his foot, and dragged him before the Hereditary Prince, who paid him many compliments. He was then carried to the ſtation where the enemy's firſt line had encamped in the open air during the preceding night; it conſiſted of an Engliſh brigade commanded by Lord Waldegrave. There his wounds were dreſſed for the firſt time; he had ſix deep ones, and thirteen ſevere contuſions. What affected him moſt was, the circumſtance of being unable to make uſe of either of his arms. He was however placed on horſeback, and arrived at the camp of Burich, where he was greatly careſſed by the enemy's generals and ſoldiers, more eſpecially by the Britiſh.

"On the next day the Hereditary Prince choſe to retire, after experiencing but indifferent ſucceſs, which he however had no reaſon to expect: for never did any general better deſerve to gain a battle, than he did that of Cloſtercamp.

"Dumouriez received every poſſible mark of attention and benevolence from him; but although he entreated his Highneſs, as a favour, to ſend him back to the French camp, the Prince perſiſted in keeping him along with the army until it had croſſed the Rhine, and begun to retire, leſt he ſhould relate what he had ſeen.

"After his retreat had been achieved, he ſent him to Weſel, eſcorted by the ſame Baron de Behr who had ſaved his life, and who was a very amiable young man; he at the ſame time tranſmitted an exceedingly kind letter to the Marquis de Caſtries, full of the praiſes of his young priſoner.

"The Prince did not then foreſee that this letter, which was carefully tranſmitted to the Marſhal de Belle-Iſle, would make the fortune of this officer; and that thirty-two years after, this ſelf-ſame priſoner would command an army againſt him in Champagne, and ſave France by obliging him to retire! However, notwithſtanding all this, had he even anticipated thoſe events, he would have acted exactly in the ſame manner. Generoſity is one of the eſſential characteriſtics appertaining to great warriors; and it was eminently conſpicuous in this Prince, who was as much beloved in the French army as in that of which he was the Achilles."—*Life of General Dumouriez*, vol. 1. 29.

army, which was now occupied in the ſiege of Caſſel. On this the Marſhal de Broglion advanced with all his forces againſt him; in conſequence of which, a column of 2000 men was cut off, and captured by the French.

Having been called off ſoon after to defend his own hereditary dominions, he firſt obliged the Prince de Soubiſe to retire; and then forced Prince Xavier of Sazony, who had ſeized on Wolfenbuttle, and inveſted Brunſwick, to withdraw with the loſs of his cannon.

During the campaign of 1762, the Hereditary Prince reſumed his uſual activity. On the 31ſt of Auguſt, having ſeized on the heights of Joannſberg, he endeavoured to prevent the junction of the armies under the Marſhal d'Etrées and the Prince of Condé. On this occaſion, the French advanced with fixed bayonets, and, after ſuſtaining three diſcharges from the Germans, ſucceeded in attaining their object. His Serene Highneſs in vain attempted to rally his troops, who appeared to be panic ſtruck. He himſelf was dangerouſly wounded during the action; while his cannon, and a large body of priſoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Notwithſtanding this unfortunate affair, ſoon after which the war cloſed, the Hereditary Prince began to be conſidered one of the beſt generals of his day; and it will be ſeen hereafter that he was greatly eſteemed, both at home and abroad, for thoſe qualities, the poſſeſſion of which are generally allowed to conſtitute the hero.

No ſooner was a treaty concluded, than his Serene Highneſs returned home to cultivate the arts of peace. Being now unemployed, and wiſhing to ſettle in life, he caſt his eyes around for a ſuitable match, and fixed on the Princeſs Auguſta, ſiſter to the preſent King of England. The marriage was accordingly celebrated on the 12th of January, 1764, and he ſoon became the father of a numerous progeny.

But as his Highneſs had diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the eye of Frederic the Great, and was a general in his ſervice, it became neceſſary to return to Berlin, on the firſt rumour of a war. Accordingly in 1778, he again took to the field, and was appointed to a command in Upper Sileſia. The object which at that period engaged the attention of Europe was the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joſeph II. fondly aſpired; but as this acquiſition would have added greatly to his power, he was of courſe oppoſed by the King of Pruſſia. The campaign that enſued, which conſiſted merely of marches and countermarches, of entrenched camps and formidable poſitions, of menacing attitudes,

and hostile preparations, ended without a battle, and even without a skirmish of any note. A negociation having taken place, the troops appertaining to both parties soon withdrew to their respective quarters; and the peace of Germany was wisely preserved by means of a compromise. It ought not to be omitted however, that his Serene Highness distinguished himself greatly, by the manner in which he maintained the post of Trappau.

Two years after this important event, the Duke of Brunswick died; and the Hereditary Prince, of course, succeeded to his titles and dominions. To the melioration of the latter he devoted a large portion of his time, and he has always been considered as a model for the sovereigns on the continent. He indeed acquired, as he merited, from his subjects, the glorious title of "Father of his Country!"

Meanwhile, the old King of Prussia, partly overcome by age, and partly a martyr to a most enormous appetite, died full of glory and renown. His successor not only paid the legacy which had been left the Duke of Brunswick by his uncle, but he wrote a letter with his own hand, in which, after extolling his services, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field-Marshal.*

A few months after this, the Duke was appointed to the command of an army, for the express purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder. The ostensible object of this invasion was a pretended insult offered to the sister of Frederick William II., the consort of the Prince of Orange; and a large body of troops having been suddenly assembled in Westphalia, the field Marshal immediately placed himself at their head, while England not only armed in the same cause, but furnished a sum of money, in order to ensure success. The Cardinal de Brienne, at this time minister of France, instead of going to war on behalf of an ally, confined himself to negociations; so that the Duke was enabled to march unmolested into that country which had so frequently made such a gallant resistance to its invaders, and the frontier towns immediately surrendered on his approach. Utreacht, at one period so celebrated for its patriotic spirit, capitulated almost at the first summons;

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* Mirabeau, who was then at Berlin, expresses himself in the following manner on this occasion:

"Du 2 Janvier, 1787—le soir,

"Le Roi a nommé aujourd'hui le Duc de Brunwick Feld-Marêchal. C'est assurément le premier de ses choix qui lui a fait honneur, et toute le monde a approuvé qu'on eut fait une promotion pour ce Prince seul."

while Amsterdam, the last refuge of the states of Holland, was forced to yield without a struggle. In the short, "in the space of 20 days, 20,000 Prussians overcame that republic which had so gallantry and successfully contended with Philip II. for its liberties, and with Louis XIV. for its independence."*

This expedition, so short in point of duration, so complete in respect to execution, and so brilliant when considered as a scheme conceived and matured within the short space of a month, reflected great glory on the Prussian arms. But on the general who conducted it the politicians and statesmen of that day lavished all their praises; and he was considered as the most skilful warrior, and ablest counsellor, that modern Europe had beheld since the time of the Great Frederic.

Accordingly, soon after this event, when all the Kings of Europe were terrified at the successful revolt of a whole people from an oppression protected by prejudice, and in some measure sanctioned by the practice of ages, the Duke of Brunswick was looked up to as the only general capable of reducing the French nation within the pale of unlimited obedience. On this occasion, the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin cordinally united in the choice of the same leader, who having assumed the command of the combined forces in July, 1792, prepared to advance from Coblentz, for the purpose of avenging the insults offered to "the throne and the altar."

The wisdom of the manifesto published on this occasion, has always been considered as equivocal. After mentioning his design to interfere in the affairs of an independent nation, his Serene Highness intimates his resolution, to punish as "rebels" such of the national militia as should be taken with arms in their hands for the purpose of opposing a foreign invader. The magistrats were rendered "responsible, with their heads and their estates," for those occurrences which they themselves could not controul; while the city of Paris was threatened with desolation, and the members of the national assembly and the constituted authorities were to experience all the undefined rigours of martial law.

Soon after this, Frederic William of Prussia, who had been proclaimed the "head of the league," arrived in the camp of the allies; while Dumouriez, appointed to the chief command of the French armies, assumed a strong position in the forest of Argonne, and bid defiance to the invaders. The surrender of Longwy and

* The History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution. Vol. 1. p. 211.

Verdun gave a favourable aspect to the royal cause; and on receiving this intelligence, the new general alluded to above, deemed it prudent to withdraw to the camp of St. Menehould, within 110 miles of Paris. During this retreat, his new troops were seized with a sudden panic, and 10,000 of them fled before 1,500 Prussians!

Meanwhile, the resistance experienced by the allies, during the siege of Thronville; and the critical junction of the Generals Kellerman and Beurnonville, with the grand army, proved the salvation of France,

Notwithstanding this, the Duke of Brunswick advanced against the enemy, whom he supposed, in consequence of the intelligence of the emigrants, to be in full retreat towards the capital; but on the morning of the 20th of September, he beheld their strong entrenched camp, supported by an immense train of artillery, while a large army was drawn up in order of battle. Notwithstanding this, his Highness gave orders to seize on the heights of Gizancourt; on which Kellermann, whose position had been masked, brought up the whole of his cannon to a commanding eminence on the hill of Valmy, and by means of a well directed fire arrested the progress of the combined forces. By a masterly manœuvre on the part of the French commander in chief, the allied army was at the same time out flanked, and its left turned. In consequence of this skirmish, during which an obscure officer of cavalry* appears to have foiled the tacticians who had studied the art of war in the schoool of the immortal Frederick, a retreat was resolved on; and that army, which had marched forward in all the pride of triumph, was obliged speedily to withdraw, by forced marches, destitute of provisions, encumbered with baggage, exposed to the ravagas of a dreadful dysentery, and completely bereft of all its glory.

But it ought not to be omitted here that the Duke of Brunswick is, in part, exempt from the blame attached to such a crude and incoherent invasion. That distinguished officer, on perceiving that the allies were received, not as deliverers, but enemies, insisted that it had become absolutely necessary to give a systematical direction to the operations of the combined armies. He objected, also, to the mode of warfare that had been adopted, and wished that no fortress in his rear should remain uncaptured. But he was opposed by the King of Prussia, who, repleat with zeal, and avaricious of glory, possessed none of the military talents of his un-

* Dumoûriez.

cle; and had it not been for the prudence and circumspection of the general in chief, his retreat would have been cut off, and the monarch himself, perhaps, carried a prisoner to Paris.

In 1793, the Duke of Brunswick redeemed some portion of that glory which he had lost at Valmy, by the capture of Mentz, and the battle of Pirmasens; at the latter of which he obtained possession of twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers; while he at the same time obliged 3,000 of the enemy to throw down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. After the lines of Weissemburg had been forced, he pursued the Austrians, and shewed himself worthy of his former reputation.

He however soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was succeeded by Mollendorff, the companion of his youth and the rival of his old age. His Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and occupied himself, as usual, with the prosperity of his own dominions. Happy would it have been for him and for his family, had he confined his cares to his sovereignty! But he was addicted to war from habit, and from disposition; and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin, he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

Meanwhile, the King of Prussia, pursuing at length a safe and profitable policy, determined on entering into a treaty with France; and as Frederick William II. was the first to enter into, so also was he the first to abandon, the coalition. Accordingly, after having obtained the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, and added some of the most fertile provinces of Poland to his dominions, and replenished his coffers with the subsides of England, he solemnly acknowledged the republic on the 5th of April, 1795.

His successor, Frederick William III. (his present Majesty), pursued similar plans for the aggrandizement of the house of Brandenburgh, and that too, for a while, with the most cautious policy. Perceiving that France possessed the ascendant, he temporized, and by acting a secondary part ensured at once both his prosperity and his safety. In 1800, he entered into a confederacy with the norther powers for an armed neutrality, the direct object of which was the annoyance of England. In 1801, under pretence of retaliating for the seizure of one of his vessels, he took possession of the port of Cruzhaven, "on purpose to secure the independence of the north of Germany."

After publishing a declaration at Berlin, complaining of the oppressions sustained by neutral navigation on the part of the British

navy, he intimated a resolution, not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but likewise to seize on the states belonging to the King of Great Britain situate in Germany. A body of troops accordingly entered Hanover, occupied the capital, and levied contributions.

At the peace of Amiens the electorate was indeed restored, but Prussia acquired a fresh accession of strength under the pretext of *indemnities*. No sooner was the war renewed, than the cabinet of Berlin, faithful to its plans of spoliation, resumed possession of the King of Great Britain's continental possessions as before.

At first, Frederick William appeared devoted to the interests of France and the fortunes of Bonaparte; and it was not until the commencement of hostilities against the house of Austria, that he exhibited any thing like a wish to side with their enemies. It is evident, however, that a new system of policy began to operate at Berlin from that very moment. The visit from, and reception of, the Emperor of Russia rendered this evident to all the world; and the oath of alliance, supposed to have been pronounced over the grave of the immortal Frederic, was imagined to have for its object a joint contest against a common enemy, and that enemy was undoubtedly France.

From that moment the *war party* became all-powerful and preponderant in Prussia; and when it is recollected that it was patronised by a young and beautiful queen, and a *general grown hoary under arms, it is but little wonder that the *French faction*, as the friends of peace were called, although the King was supposed to have been at their head, should ultimately succumb. The motives urged on this occasion were at once popular and seductive. The honour of the house of Brandenburg was supposed to be involved in the contest, and the shade of the great Frederic was repeatedly invoked to hover over and inspire the bosom of his descendant. The monarch himself was conjured to become the liberator of Germany and of the world; and all those who persumed to deliver the sage counsels inspired by prudene, were considered either as traitors or as cowards.†

Accordingly, the compliant monarch having at length yielded, General Knobelsdorff, the Prussian minister at Paris, delivered a note, dated October 1, 1806, containing certain propositions which it was evident, from their tenor, must be rejected with indignation.

* The Duke of Brunswick.

† Mr. Fox, in the true spirit of prophecy, conjured Mr. Pitt to consider Prussia as the last stake appertaining to Europe!

Among other things, it was ſpecified, "that the whole of the French troops, which were called by no fair pretence into Germany, ſhould immediately repaſs the Rhine;" and "that the ſeparation of Weſel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbies by the Pruſſian troops," ſhould be a preliminary to any treaty of peace.

In addition to this, a manifeſto of a new kind was publiſhed againſt the Emperor Napoleon, in which both the character and perſon of his Majeſty were treated with the moſt marked indignity. He himſelf was accuſed of almoſt every ſpecies of crime; and a moſt ample, but impolitic, diſcloſure was made of the means by which he had obtained, and continued to poſſeſs the ſovereignty. The theatre of Berlin, too, was made uſe of to irritate the minds of the people againſt the French nation; while ballads were ſung and circulated, with a view of inflaming the indignation of the citizens, and the courage of the ſoldiers.

In the mean time, the Duke of Brunſwick, who was already at the head of an army of obſervation, collected troops from all parts; and, in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin, for the firſt time in the courſe of near half a century. He then entered Saxony, and, having advanced towards its frontier, began to menace the ſtates of the new Confederation of the Rhine.

On this Bonaparte prepared for war; or, rather, he ordered thoſe columns, which had long anticipated that event, to puſh forward. He himſelf ſuddenly quitted Pairs, on the 23d of September 1806, and, having advanced by Bamberg and Cronach, repaired to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was preſent at the firſt battle during this ſhort but memorable campaign, and witneſſed a ſcene that afforded him but too flattering a preſage of the final reſult.

On the 10th, Prince Louis of Pruſſia was defeated at Saalfeld, and he himſelf killed; while conſiderable ſlaughter took place among the troops. But the Duke of Brunſwick, at the head of the grand army, was now in preſence of the enemy, and every thing was to be hoped from his ſkill and abilities. He was almoſt the only ſurviving general of the *old ſchool*, and it was to be ſeen whether the ancient art of war, or the modern ſyſtem of tactics, was doomed to prevail. Unhappily for the independence of Europe, the event was not long dubious!

His Serene Highneſs, knowing from experience that the French were only terrible when permitted to be the aſſailants, determined that he himſelf ſhould commence the attack. But Marſhal Da-

voust, having unexpectedly arrived at Nauenburg on the 12th of October, seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons; while their left was most unexpectedly turned, so as to render the position then occupied extremely precarious.

Notwithstanding these disastrous events, which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to begin the attack; and on the 13th he drew up his troops, supposed to amount to near 140,000 men, in battle array. The two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot distance of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. This was prevented for some time by the intervention of a tick fog; which, having cleared up, was succeeded by a bright sunshine, that disclosed about 280,000 men armed for the slaughter of each other, and provided with 7 or 800 pieces of artillery ready to scatter death in every direction.

A dreadful conflict now ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed, however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for a doubt;" and it is supposed that the critical arrival of a body of 10,000 men under Marshal Ney alone decided the fate of the day. By this confession it is easy to perceive, that the Prussian troops were well led and ably directed, and that it was the chance of war only that turned the balance so decidedly in favour of the victors as to render the battle of Jena fatal to the Prussian monarchy!

It is as yet impossible to be sufficiently correct as to the particulars, but we have learned that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitring the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged soon after to have recourse to a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions, on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to Altona, a town appertaining to Denmark, the governor of which is said to have made some difficulty in respect to his reception. There, in an obscure lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of England, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat; and that he himself was stripped of his dominions.* In this melancholy condition, bereft of

* It is evident, from the "sixteenth bulletin of the Grand Army,

1, That the Emperor Napoleon considered the Duke of Brunswick as one of the chief authors of the war undertaken on the part of Prussia;

2, That he either was, or affected to me, Frenchman enough to resent the

fight, overwhelmed with pain, and furrounded by mifery, died a Sovereign Prince, who, until eclipfed by a new race of warriors, had been confidered the greateft commander of his day, and to whom, at one critical period, all the Kings of Europe looked up for fafety and protection.

The Duke of Brunfwick, in confequence of the wounds received in the battle of Jena, breathed his laft on the 10th of November, 1806, in the 71ft year of his age. On the 12th his body was opened and embalmed; and it was difcovered, on this occafion, that the contufion received in the forehead had proved mortal. Immediately after the operation, a meffenger was difpatched to the French camp, requefting that the corpfe of his Serene Highnefs might be permitted to be interred in the fame grave with thofe of his anceftors: he was thus deftitute even of a place of interment!

Having now concluded the career of the fubject of this memoir as a warrior, it remains only to notice him as a fovereign and as a man.

On fucceeding to his father's dominions, in 1780, the Duke of Brunfwick found that his revenues were burdened by immenfe debts for fuch a fmall ftate; they amounted to no lefs than 40,000 millions of French livres, or about one million feven hundred thoufand pounds fterling. Notwithftanding this, he adminiftered the affairs of his dominions with fo much fkill and economy, that in the courfe of a few years he liquidated all the demands againft him. Although M. de Feronce, his principal minifter, was an able man, yet he himfelf fuperintended each department, and took care that every one under him fhould perform his duty. His fubjects were happy and content. In few ftates of Europe was fo much liberty enjoyed; and, notwithftanding he was a military man, and every thing appertaining to the military fyftem favours of tyranny, yet it muft be allowed that his dominions were governed by wife laws, and the fceptre wielded with a lenient hand. This fyftem, equally juft and politic, was productive of the greateft advantages; for his people became fuddenly rich under his wife adminiftration, and his own revenues, of courfe, encreafed in the ratio of their profperity.

According to Mirabeau, who was at his court in 1786, and feems to have been received with an extraordinary degree of cordiality, he appeared both great and amiable in private life. "Affuredly," fays that writer "he would not be confidered as an or-

threats of his Serene Highnefs when at the head of the combined army, after a lapfe of fourteen years; and

2. That he intended to ftrip him of his dominions.

dinary man, even among diſtinguiſhed perſonages. He is polite, even to affectation; he ſpeaks with preciſion, and even with elegance; but he ſomewhat labours to diſtinguiſh himſelf, and is ſometimes deficient in reſpect to the proper expreſſion.

"He knows how to liſten, and even to interrogate, by means of his anſwers. Praiſe, embelliſhed with the graces, and enveloped in elegance, is agreeable to him; he is prodigiouſly laborious, perſpicacious, and well-informed. His correſpondence is immenſe, and for this advantage he is chiefly indebted to perſonal conſideration, as he is not ſufficiently rich to pay for ſo much information; and but few of the great cabinets of Europe are ſo well inſtructed as himſelf relative to public affairs.

"The Duke is not inſenſible to elegance and to pleaſure; but he is a ſcrupulous obſerver of all the decencies of life. Religiouſly faithful to his ſituation as a ſovereign, he perceives that economy is his principal reſource. A true Alcibiades, he loves the graces, and whatever is voluptuous*; but theſe never influence either his labours or his duties."

The following is a liſt of the children of the Duke of Brunſwick, by the Princeſs Auguſta of England:

1. Charles George Auguſtus, termed, during his life-time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of February, 1766, and married on the 14th of February, 1790, to Frederica Louiſa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Naſſau-Orange:

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princeſs of Brunſwick, born on the 17th of May, 1768, and married on the 8th of April, 1795, to his Royal Highneſs George Auguſtus Frederic, Prince of Wales, by whom ſhe has an only daughter, Princeſs Charlotte Auguſta, born on the 7th of January, 1796.

3. George William Chriſtian, born on the 7th of June, 1769:

4. Auguſtus, born on the 18th of Auguſt, 1770: and

5. Frederic William, born on the 9th of October, 1771.

The fate of the Duke of Brunſwick recalls a variety of painful ſenſations, and we cannot cloſe this memoir reſpecting him better than in the words made uſe of by Lucan, in reſpect to Pompey:

"——Si veris magna paratur
Fama bonis, et ſi ſucceſſu nuda remota
Inſpicitur virtus, quicquid laudamus in ullo
Majorum, fortuna fuit."

* Sa maitreſſe, Mademoiſelle Hartfeld, eſt la femme la plus raiſonable de ſa cour, et ce choix eſt tellement convenable, que le Duc ayant montré, il y a peu de temps, quelque velléité pour un autre femme, la Ducheſſe ſ'eſt liguée avec Mlle. de Hartfeld pour l'ecarter."—

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

"*En la Rose je* FLEURI."

AMIDST the recent changes which have taken place in Europe, we have equally to lament the fall of flourishing states and of illustrious men.

Of those who fought the battles of liberty, in either house of Parliament, during the American war, scarcely one remains. The Earl of Chatham died at his post, and was buried at the public expence, amidst the lamentations even of his enemies. The Earl of Camden with his dying breath gave his assent to that Bill which enables Juries to decide on both law and facts, in cases of libel, notwithstanding the captious objections of most of those who, like himself, had been educated to the profession of the law.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, also, is no more. He, too, advocated the rights of America; and, even while a Minister, assented to the proposition of a reform of Parliament: thus affording a solitary exception to nearly all those who have tasted the sweets of power, and attained the objects of their ambition.—Burke, formidable on account of his talents, and the father, if not the superior, of all our modern orators, has also paid the great debt of nature; but his latter days were not auspicious, and the glory of the setting sun, that burnt so fiercely in the meridian, was intercepted by a thick cloud. He accordingly descended to the grave, shorn of half his honours; and his motives, however plausible, appeared necessarily equivocal, because they appeared to be interested.—Fox, too, has disappeared! Great only when out of place, he has achieved but little as a practical statesman; and, with the exception of one single Act,* history will have nothing to record of him as a Minister.

It will be thus seen, that most of our great characters, with a very few exceptions,† have unfortunately forgotten their pledges to the public; and, leaving the interests of the many to their fate, have but too often taken care of those only appertaining to the individual. How far the subject of the present Memoir may be free from, or deserving of, this reproach, will be easily gathered from an attentive survey of his parliamentary conduct.

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* The solemn resolution of the two Houses of Parliament to put an end to the Slave Trade: *Monthly Magazine, No.* 153.

† The Marquis of Rockingham is the only Minister, perhaps, of our day, who performed, in place, all he had promised while out.

The late Charles Lenox poſſeſſed no leſs than three ducal coronets. He was Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, in Scotland; and Duke of Aubigné in France, as confirmed and regiſtered by the Parliament of Paris in 1777.*

He was born on the 22d of February, 1735-6. He was the third ſon, and ſeventh child; but his two elder brothers dying while infants, he, of courſe, became heir both to the titles and fortune. Conſiderable attention was paid to his education; but when he was only ſixteen years of age, he ſet out on his travels for foreign parts, and remained ſome time abroad.

It being determined that, like his father, who had attained a high rank in the army, and was preſent at the battle of Dettingen, he ſhould follow the military profeſſion, he accordingly obtained a commiſſion, and, in June 1756, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d regiment of Foot. Two years after, he received the command of the 72d; and on March 9, 1761, he attained the rank of a Major General. Poſterior to this, he roſe, by ſeniority, to be firſt a Lieutenant General, and then a Field-Marſhal.

Nor were the ſervices of this nobleman confined to the parade at the Horſe Guards, or a campaign in St. James's Street; for he carried arms in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and was preſent at the battle of Minden. On this occaſion he was poſted near the Commander in Chief; and when Lord George Sackville received orders to advance, and charge the French with the Britiſh cavalry, he held his watch in his hand, and noted the time exactly between the delivery of the meſſage and the execu-

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* His deſcent, which on one ſide was royal, may be briefly traced as follows: The Ducheſs of Orleans, ſiſter of Charles II. having come to England in the year 1660, brought in her train a Mademoiſelle Louiſe Renèe de Pennecourt, of Kerouaille, in France. His Majeſty, proverbially amorous, was immediately captivated with the charms of this lady, whom he ſoon after created Ducheſs of Portſmouth, Counteſs of Farnham, and Baroneſs of Petersfield, all in the county of Hants, to enjoy the ſame during her natural life, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, on Auguſt 19, 1673.

Charles Lenox, ſo called after Charles II. and the only ſon of the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, was born on July 29, 1672; and in the third year of his age, was created by his royal father, Baron of Settrington in the county of York, Earl of March, from the Marches in Wales, and Duke of Richmond in Yorkſhire. His Majeſty alſo beſtowed the eſtate and dukedom of Lenox, &c. on him; and, after the demiſe of his mother, he became entitled to the dukedom and territory of Aubignê in the province of Brittany, by ſpecial grant from the French King.

tion, or rather *non-execution*, of the command. He was afterwards summoned as a witness to the Court-Martial which sat on this officer, but it did not happen to be examined.

At the early age of fifteen, his Grace succeeded his father*; and on the 1st of April, 1757, married Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, by Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyle.

While on the Continent, the Duke of Richmond appears to have imbibed a taste for the fine arts; and there is but little doubt that the encouragement first afforded by him to the British artists, finally led to the establishment of the present Royal Academy. In March 1758, he opened a large apartment at his house in Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of original plaster-casts, taken from the best ancient statues and busts both of Rome and Florence. Every painter, sculptor, or student, was freely admitted; and for the further encouragement of genius, his Grace bestowed two medals annually on such as had exhibited the two best models.

At the coronation of his present Majesty, (Sept. 22, 1761), the Duke carried the sceptre and the dove, while his sister, Lady Sarah Lenox, (afterwards Lady Sarah Burnbury, and Lady Sarah Napier, in succession), was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, who supported the train of Queen Charlotte at her nuptials, September 8, 1761.

A little anterior to this, he had been nominated a Lord of the Bedchamber† to George III.; and in 1763, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, in the room of Lord Abergavenny: the latter was retained until his death, but he soon after resigned the former of these offices.

The Duke of Richmond took his seat in the House of Peers in 1756, immediately on his coming of age, and, as we have been given to understand, attached himself to the Duke of Newcastle, a nobleman whose family had always been supposed friendly to Whig principles, while he himself appears to have been extremely desirous of power. But, although he neither did any good to himself nor his country, yet he possessed sufficient magnanimity,

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* August 1, 1750.

† The Duke of Richmond, in 1761, was appointed to this office, through the influence of the Earl of Bute. He succeeded the Duke of Manchester, and was one of "the additional Lords of the Bedchamber," appointed at the accession of his present Majesty, for the express purpose, as was then supposed, of extending the influence of the Crown.

when he had retired with a broken conſtitution and a ruined fortune, to reject a penſion, and to exclaim, with a noble ſpirit of indignation, "that if he could no longer ſerve the ſtate, he was, at leaſt, determined not to be a burthen to it."

At the commencement of the new reign, the Duke of courſe took part with the favourite who had placed him about the perſon of the young Monarch; and he is ſaid ſoon after, with what degree of truth we know not, to have given perſonal offence to his Sovereign, by the manner in which he remonſtrated, relative to a point that nearly concerned his own honour, and that of his family.*

In 1765, his Grace through the recommendation of the Rockingham adminiſtration, was nominated ambaſſador to the Court of Verſailles, as ſucceſſor to the Earl of Hertford; and is allowed to have conducted himſelf on that occaſion, with equal ſpirit and propriety. The France of that day, happily for the intereſts of this country, was very different from the France of the preſent. By one of the articles of the Peace of Paris, it was ſpecially and expreſſly ſtipulated, that the demolition of the baſin at Dunkirk ſhould take place within a certain period. As it was wiſhed that this humiliating meaſure ſhould be carried fully into effect, his Excellency inſiſted on the fulfilment of it. His conduct on that occaſion was particularly gratifying to the people at large, and not diſagreeable to the Miniſtry who had ſucceeded the cabinet formed by the Earl of Bute; but it is ſaid to have given offence to thoſe who, in the language of that day, were termed "the ſecret adviſers of the Crown," and the ambaſſador was recalled, after ſtaying about a twelvemonth at Paris. He was ſucceeded by a more compliant plenipotentiary, in the perſon of the late Earl of Rochford; and Mr. Fraſer was about the ſame time ſent to Dunkirk, not to ſee the jetties and ſluices of that harbour demoliſhed, but to prevent the French King from conſtructing new ones.†

On his return home, the Ex-Miniſter was nominated to one of the higheſt and moſt honourable appointments in the kingdom,

* It has been ſaid, that a great perſonage paid *particular attention* to Lady Sarah Lenox, then the moſt beautiful woman of the Court, and that her brother, with the ſpirit becoming a man of honour, remonſtrated on the occaſion, during an audience in the cloſet.

† In all probability, there was either a ſecret article in the treaty, or a ſolemn promiſe exacted, that this clauſe ſhould never be carried fully into effect. The French Court, indeed always remonſtrated; and when any of the ſtones were removed, care was taken to mark and number them, ſo that they might be replaced at pleaſure.

having on the 23d of May, 1776, succeeded the present Duke of Grafton in the office of Secretary of State for the Southern Department. The functions and duties of that important place were discharged by this nobleman with an equal promptitude and zeal; and it must be conceded by all, that no public officer of the state ever afforded a more regular attendance, or gave a close application to public affairs, than the Duke of Richmond, during the time that he presided over any of the departments committed to his care.

But the motely administration, consisting of Whigs and partly of Tories, of which he was now a member, could not, as usual in such cases, agree in any thing beneficial to their country: what is indeed wonderful, they could not even unite in sharing the emoluments of office, and they accordingly retired. The Duke of Richmond, on the 2d of August of the same year in which he had accepted the seals, accordingly resigned them into the hands of the King; and they were immediately deposited with the Earl of Shelburne, who, in his turn, delivered them up soon after. In short, after a variety of changes, Lord North at length assumed the reins of government; and, by uniting the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury in his own person, became Prime Minister. This event proved the commencement of one of those *long* administrations that have invariably proved detrimental to this country; and it was during it that the American war was engendered, and the seeds of a variety of calamities sown, of which we have since reaped an ample harvest.

But to return to the Duke of Richmond. From the period of his last resignation, this Nobleman continued uniformly in opposition during a long series of years, extending indeed from 1767 to 1782. At the very commencement of the conflict, he deprecated a rupture with our Colonies; and on the 18th of May, 1770, after an introductory speech, proposed eighteen resolutions to the House of Peers, which produced one of the most animated debates that ever occurred in Parliament. The misconduct of Ministers during the four preceding years, was laid open in terms equally pointed and severe; and the future separation of the Trans-Atlantic provinces from the mother-country, was predicted with a degree of confidence and certainty that excites our wonder at the present moment.

In January 1775, the Earl of Chatham moved for the removal of the British troops from Boston, as a prelude to a reconciliation: and after mentioning "that no true Whig would bear the enslav-

ing of America," he prophesied, even then, the speedy intervention of France as inevitable. On this occasion he was ably supported by the subject of the present Memoir, who, after animadverting on the late Acts for establishing Courts of Admiralty and altering the Charter of Massachusset's Bay, observed, that however small the minority might be on the present occasion, he had seen one as small hourly increase, until it became the majority. He then recounted the following anecdote, which occurred when the Earl of Bute presided at the head of the Administration, by way of elucidating this remark:—

"I remember," said his Grace, "at that period a Bill was brought into this House to prevent the members from being screened for their debts. I heartily acceeded to this Bill upon principle, and had the honour of being joined by the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury. On the division, the Noes, as usual, went below the bar; when, missing their leader, they turned short, and were much surprised to see him on the other side. The late Charles Townsend," added he "remarked on a similar circumstance he would hold two to one that, in less than a year, those very members who had then divided against him, would creep under the table to join him; and had he been taken up, he would have won his wager."

On the 7th of February in the same year, during a debate on the American affairs, his Grace complained "of the inflammatory and ill-grounded representations of a learned and noble Lord (Earl Mansfield), who had laboured all in his power to mislead the House, by endeavouring to prove that the Colonies were in rebellion: an assertion," it was added, "in every point of view, big with the most horrible and direful consequences; an assertion which, as soon as sanctified by a vote of both Houses, authorised every species of rapine, plunder, massacre, and persecution whatever."

A prelate (Dr. John Winckcliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough) having spoken soon after in favour of coercion, the same Nobleman rose to observe, "that he thought it was extremely improper for the Right Reverend Bench to take any part on the present occasion, or to be at all accessory to the shedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, rather than as persecutors; more consistent with the principles they professed to teach, and also more particularly suited to the sacred fuctions they were called upon to discharge." He added, "that, by the speci-

men now given, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the lawn-ſleeves upon thoſe benches, ſtained with the blood of their innocent and oppreſſed countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic."

On the opening of the next ſeſſion, (26th of October, 1775), the ſpirit and numbers of the Oppſition ſeem to have increaſed, and the Prelate abovementioned acceded to the amendment to the ſpeech, propoſed by the Marquis of Rockingham. The Duke of Richmond on this occaſion, again reminded the Adminiſtration of the fate that awaited the country in conſequence of their perſeverence. He at the ſame time inſtanced the action at Bunker's Hill, as a proof of the bravery of the Americans, denied the ſuperiority of numbers to have been on their ſide, and obſerved, "that he never recollected any other inſtance where lines had been forced, and no priſoners taken but ſuch as were wounded."

Having remarked ſoon after, "that he did not think the people of America in rebellion, but merely reſiſting acts of the moſt unexampled cruelty and oppreſſion," the Earl of Denbigh roſe, and "openly contended, that thoſe who defended rebellion, were themſelves little better than rebels; and that there was very little difference between the traitor and he who openly or privately abetted treaſon." In reply to this he was told by the noble Duke, "that he was not to be intimidated or deterred from his duty by loud words, and that he would not retract a ſingle iota he had uttered on this occaſion."

On the 5th of March, 1776, the Duke of Richmond moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to contermand the march of the troops of Heſſe, Hanau, and Brunſwick, and likewiſe give directions for an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay a foundation for a happy and permanent reconciliation between the contending parties of this diſtracted empire."

In the courſe of this debate he obſerved, among a variety of other particulars, that a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Mauduit) had computed, during the German war, that every French ſcalp coſt the nation ten thouſand pounds; and he wiſhed noble Lords to eſtimate, by the ſame rule, what an American ſcalp would coſt, reckoning 17,000 foreigners at the rate of one million and a half *per annum*.

"Much ſtreſs, he underſtood, had been laid on the juſtice and popularity of the preſent meaſures; he ſhould not, however, debate that ſubject now. It was ſaid that the independent part of the nation was for them; but, for his part, he queſtioned the aſſertion

ſtrongly, in the extent it was contended for. In the other Houſe, he was informed that the Treaſurer of the Navy (Sir Gilbert Elliot), and the Paymaſter of the Forces (Mr. Rigby), the one deriving his ſupport and conſequence from the Cabinet, and the other from his party, and both deeply intereſted in meaſures which, if purſued, muſt quickly prove the means of procuring for them princely fortunes, were thoſe who chiefly ſupported coercive propoſitions. Theſe gentlemen and their connexions, with the whole race of money-jobbers, contractors, &c. he believed, formed no ſmall part of the *independent* majorities which had been ſo loudly echoed both within and without doors, as precipitating this country into a cruel, expenſive, and unnatural civil war."

He further obſerved, "that the war if carried on, would not only be a war of heavy expence and long continuance, but would be attended with circumſtances of cruelty, civil rage, and devaſtation, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of mankind. We wiſhed not only to rob the Americans of their property, and make them ſlaves to fight our battles, but we made war on them in a manner that would ſhock the moſt barbarous nations, by firing their towns, and turning the wretched inhabitants to periſh in cold, want, and nakedneſs.

"Even ſtill more: This barbaric rage was not only directed againſt our enemies, but againſt our warmeſt and moſt zealous friends. The fact was inſtanced in the late conflagration of the *loyal* town of Norfolk in Virginia, as Adminiſtration had ſo frequently called it, which was reduced to aſhes by the wanton and unprovoked act of one of our naval commanders. Such a deed was not leſs inconſiſtent with every ſentiment of humanity, than contrary to every rule of good policy. It would turn the whole Continent, as well friends as foes, into the moſt implacable and inveterate enemies: it would incenſe our friends, and render our foes at once fierce, deſperate, cruel, and unrelenting: it diſgraced our arms: it would render us deſpiſed and abhorred, and remain an indelible blot on the dignity and honour of the Engliſh nation."

In 1781, when the Earl of Shelburne (the late Marquis of Lanſdowne) moved an addreſs to the King's ſpeech, propoſing ſuch counſels to be laid at the royal feet as might excite the efforts, point the arms, and command the confidence of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, he was ably ſeconded by the ſubject of the preſent Memoir. He obſerved, that we owed the then ignominious ſituation of our affairs, to the ſame cauſe from which the private miſfortunes of individuals frequently proceeded—to folly: It was

owing to the wretched ſyſtem of government which had been early adopted in the reign of his Majeſty, and which firſt gave riſe to that abominable title, to that odious diſtinction, of *a King's friend*, as if a man could not act in perſonal oppoſition to Government, without proving a perſonal enemy to his Majeſty.

His Grace then proceeded to touch upon two topics relative to his own conduct, which ſoon after occaſioned no ſmall degree of ſenſation.

Having applauded the propoſition of the noble Earl, he remarked, "that it was the duty of their Lordſhips to ſuggeſt ſalutary advice to the Crown, and to ſtand up as aſſertors of the rights of the people; but he thought that there was but little proſpect of giving ſuch advice with effect, unleſs the original principles of the conſtitution were reſtored."

He contended, "that, at preſent, not even one-ſeventh part of the people were repreſented, while all the remainder had no concern whatever, either virtually or individually, in the management of their own affairs; which," he alſo added, "their Lordſhips well knew the conſtitution of this country, as originally framed, gave them a right to poſſeſs."

He then appealed to the Houſe, whether many of the Peers of Parliament did not name the members, for ſeveral boroughs, and whether the repreſentatives were not choſen by the management of two or three burgeſſes? "Was that the ſort of repreſentation deſigned by the conſtitution? Undoubtedly it was not. Were this point reformed, we might expect to ſee the country capable of regaining ſome portion of its former greatneſs."

After maintaining that the nation was governed by clerks, and not by Miniſtrers, he adverted to the ſtate of the fortifications at home. His Grace particularly inſtanced thoſe erected on Dover Heights, and Chatham Lines; declaring, "as a military man, that, notwithſtanding the immenſe charge of erecting them, they were the moſt abſurd and ineffectual that could poſſibly be adviſed; a diſgrace to all other kinds of ancient or modern fortifications, and even the butt of ridicule for the boys at Woolwich. The thickneſs of the parapet was no more than ſeven feet; and every perſon who was in the leaſt converſant in the rudiments of fortification *muſt* know, that the proper thickneſs of a parapet, cannon-proof, was never leſs than eighteen feet. Such mere paper-works would be all knocked to pieces at the firſt fire, were guns brought to bear upon them."

The minority on this occaſion amounted to 31, and the follow-

ing short, but emphatic protest, was soon after entered on the journals of the House:

"DISSENTIENT,

"For reasons too often urged in vain for the last seven years, against the ruinous prosecution of the unjust war carrying on by his Majesty's Ministers against the people of North America, and too fatally confirmed by repeated experience, and the late disgraceful loss of a second army, to stand in need of repetition.

"RICHMOND,
"FITZWILLIAM,
"ROCKINGHAM."

In January, 1782, the Duke of Richmond engaged in an inquiry, that soon after produced a disagreeable personal altercation between his Grace and Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira.* This related to the execution of Colonel Isaac Haynes, whom he stated to be "a gentleman, who (if report spoke truth) had been executed in consequence of the too rigid orders of a *British* officer, and under circumstances particularly shocking to the feelings, and repugnant to the principles of every Englishman. He was described as having suffered death without a previous trial: this was the alleged matter; and whatsoever had been said, written, or printed, on the subject, was aimed (with how considerable a degree of truth, investigation might perhaps determine) at the establishment of the fact. His Grace afterwards moved for a copy of the various papers relative to this affair, which, however, was not granted.

Soon after this, the Nobleman just alluded to demanded an explanation; a challenge, as is commonly believed, passed on the occasion, and a compromise was at length effected, through the intervention of common friends.

On the elevation of Lord George Germaine to the Peerage, the late Marquis of Carmarthen moved, "That it is extremely repre-

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* It afterwards appeared, that Lord Rawdon had privately interceded for the life of Colonel Haynes, and actually applied to the loyalists to make such an application in favour of the prisoner, as might obtain his pardon from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, who commanded. But Sir Egerton Leigh, the Attorney-General of Carolina, having declared, "that he would sooner cut off his right hand than sign a petition so injurious to his Majesty's interests," this project became hopeless.

In respect to this man, if he broke his parole there might be some pretext for his execution; but, even then, his counsel ought to have been heard in his behalf. On the contrary, if, as the Americans assert, he returned to his allegiance *conditionally*, the case is entirely altered.

henſible in any Miniſter, and highly derogatory to the honour of this Houſe, to adviſe the Crown to exerciſe its indiſputable right of creating a Peer in favour of a perſon labouring under the heavy cenſure of a Court-Martial." The Duke of Richmond took an active part in the debate, and was allowed to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf, both by his talents and his reſearches, on this occaſion. He aſſerted, "that by an attention to the ancient patents of the Peerage, it would be diſcovered, that, from the reign of Edward III. until the time of Henry VII. it was expreſſly ſtated in every new patent of the creation of a Peer, that ſuch creation was made *with the conſent of Parliament*; nor did a ſingle inſtance occur during the whole of this prriod, that titles were granted without the particular acquieſcence of the Houſe of Lords. Subſequently to the reign of Henry VII. indeed, the Crown carried with a conſiderably leſs reſtraining hand this exerciſe of the prerogative; and during the later eras, it had been regarded as an inconteſtible and eſtabliſhed right. At the epoch to which he adverted, the predeceſſors of their Lordſhips in the Peerage alſo exerciſed their privilege of creating new boroughs, and of ſending members to Parliament. Yet ſo incontrovertible was the poſition, that power followed property, that, for a conſiderable length of time, and down to the preſent moment, the Commons had holden the right of chooſing their own members; and it was alſo cuſtomary to increaſe the Peerage whenſoever the occaſion offered, by calling up to the Houſe of Lords ſuch members of the Houſe of Commons as were conſpicuous by their opulence, their powerful intereſt, or the greatneſs of their alliances."

His Grace than proceeded to ſtate, that their Lordſhips were materially intereſted in all new creations whatſoever, as they, in fact, "compoſed a Court of Honour." A commoner ſent upon trial for his life, might, on a variety of legal grounds, challenge either one or any number of his jurors; but on the contrary, a Peer, in exactly the ſame predicament, did not enjoy this power, and muſt be tried collectively by his fellow Peers. Their Lordſhips could not therefore guard too carefully againſt the admiſſion of members who might be exceptionable, into their body; and as they were excluded from the privilege of enjoying what might properly be termed an after-challenge, they ought to poſſeſs the right of challenging before.

The Duke then recurred to the battle of Minden, and obſerved, that Lord Southampton, then preſent, and Earl Ligonier, a Lord of Parliament in Ireland, were the two perſons who delivered the

meſſages from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to Lord George Germaine, now Lord Sackville. "If," ſaid his Grace, "as I was ſummoned to appear on the trial, my depoſition had been called for, I could have proved that the time loſt when the noble Viſcount delayed to *advance*, under pretence that, by receiving ſuch contradictory orders, it was become impoſſible for him to diſcover whether he ought to proceed with the whole, or only part of the Britiſh cavalry, was *one hour and a half*. Thus, in reſpect to time, the noble Viſcount was well enabled to bring up the cavalry from the diſtance of a mile and a quarter, in order that, joining in the battle, they might have rendered more brilliant and deciſive the victory which cloſed it; but previouſly to their arrival, the engagement was concluded."

The Duke of Richmond had now become one of the moſt popular men in the kingdom, and he ſeemed, by every means in his power, to court the reſpect and eſteem of his fellow-citizens. He, as well as the preſent Duke of Norfolk, and ſeveral other perſons of the firſt conſideration, had become a member of the Conſtitutional Society. His zeal for Parliamentary Reform was ſo glowing and ardent, that he became a delegate from the county of Suſſex, for the purpoſe of obtaining the completion of this meaſure. When the Convention expreſſly aſſembled with this view, met at the St. Alban's Tavern, his Grace of Richmond was unanimouſly choſen Preſident.

He himſelf alſo drew up a plan with his own hand, to make the election of the repreſentatives annual, and to extend the right of voting to every male perſon in the kingdom, who ſhould have attained the age of twenty-one years; criminals and inſane perſons only excepted.

For this purpoſe, the kingdom of Great Britain was to be divided into five hundred diſtricts, each to contain an equal population, and to choſe one member; the election to begin and end in one day. To forward this important object, the names of the people were to be regiſtered in each diſtrict three weeks before the election, with their profeſſion, trade, or employment, annexed. They were alſo to give their votes in their reſpective pariſh-churches, before the church-wardens, who were to cloſe the poll at ſun-ſet, and deliver the ſame perſonally to the ſheriff of the diſtrict, who was to ſum up the whole on a certain day, at the moſt central town of the diſtrict, and make his return of the perſon who poſſeſſed a majority of ſuffrages.

Nearly about the ſame period, a large body of the people of

Ireland having applied by letter to his Grace, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the best practical method of carrying a reform in their parliament into effect, he transmitted them a scheme for that purpose, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman. In this plan, which was afterwards printed and circulated in the form of a pamphlet, the Duke recommended *universal suffrage*, a proposition afterwards acted upon in England, on the part of the Corresponding Societies, and which, by inducing them to act on exaggerated principles, brought the idea of reform into disrepute, and tended not a little to render every proposition for that purpose obnoxious.

At length the misfortunes of the American war opened the eyes of both nation and Parliament, and Lord North was driven with indignation from the helm, like a pilot who, notwithstanding the frequent warnings that had been given him, had wrecked the vessel of the state on those shoals and breakers visible to every one on board but himself. The new Ministry, headed by the Marquis of Rockingham, immediately set about a redress of several flagrant grievances, by excluding contractors from Parliament, precluding custom-house and excise-officers from the exercise of the elective franchise, and abolishing a great number of unless, but not unprofitable, offices. The Whigs, however, forgot their promise in respect to the chief point, *viz.* a Parliamentary Reform; which, however serviceable to the people, would perhaps, at that moment, have proved rather detrimental to themselves while Ministers. It is, however, but candid to suppose, that the sudden demise of their illustrious leader,* and the divisions that immediately ensued, might have prevented them from redeeming their solemn pledge to the nation.

Meanwhile, in March 1782, the Duke of Richmond had been nominated to the important office of Master-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the present Marquis of Townshend. During the schism that took place in consequence of the divisions in the Cabinet, he left the party of his nephew,† and adhered to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been nominated the new First Lord of the Treasury. On this occasion, a deadly war of ambition took place between the rival factions; in which Mr. Fox, by an unnatural but politic coalition with Lord North, which was then viewed with abhorrence and detestation, finally triumphed. On this, his uncle resigned his office at the Board of

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

† The late Mr. Fox.

Ordnance, on the 9th of April, 1783, and entered once more into the lists of Opposition.

Under a new, a young, and an eloquent leader, the late Mr. Pitt, victory once more smiled on their banners; and having, by an unexampled degree of good fortune, united in their own persons both the royal and popular favour, they fairly drove their enemies from the field, and once more clothed themselves with their spoils. On this occasion, (December, 1783), his old office, which had been occupied by his old rival,* fell to the share of the subject of this Memoir, and it was soon after followed by the ribband and *insignia* of the Garter.

But Mr. Fox, and those who called themselves Whigs *par excellence*, were still formidable. As usual, they courted popularity in retirement, contended against the unconstitutional proceedings of those in power, and promised, in case of success, to give full and ample satisfaction to the nation for all its wrongs. They too, once more introduced the question of Parliamentary Reform; and their leader, for the first time, made a public and solemn declaration in its favour.

But their opponents, clothed with all the power and influence of the state, fairly outbid them at this political auction. Mr Pitt still preserved his connexion and correspondence with Mr. Wyville, and all the leaders who had associated in favour of a new model of the House of Commons; nay, he even pledged himself, "both as a man and a minister, to produce it." The Duke of Richmond, too, boldly persevered in his former declarations; and, on introducing a bill into the House of Lords, publicly declared, "that his reasons in favour of a Parliamentary Reform, were built on the experience of twenty-six years; which, whether in or out of Government, had convinced him, that the restoration of a genuine House of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption which had brought the nation to poverty and disgrace, and threatened it with the loss of liberty."

But these fine and specious speeches, were only continued until the nation had become hopeless, as to this object, by delay, and the Ministry so strong in point of numbers by an increased influence, that a project of this kind, which might have now endangered their places, was no longer necessary for the retention of them. His Grace accordingly, instead of reforming the grievances, in

* The Marquis of Townshend.

his capacity of Master-General, determined to reform the fortifications of our island. We have already observed, that he complained of the scanty proportions of those erected by his predecessors; as to his own, they were of a gigantic size, and calculated to realise the dreams of Friar Bungay and Friar Bacon, who had determined to surround our whole territory with a triple wall of brass. This was nearly attempted in stone and iron, by the Duke; and so alarmed was the House of Commons at these costly and extensive preparations, that the subject was brought under their notice in 1786, and the whole scheme set aside, after a division, in which the casting-vote of the Speaker turned the balance.

Notwithstanding this, the estimate of expences for repairing old works, was immense; new ones are said, with what degree of truth we know not, to have been actually erected under colour of this provision*; and our West India islands began to be rather encumbered than defended by extensive chains of forts, that soon crumbled into ruins.

Towards the latter end of 1795, the Duke of Richmond resigned the office of Master General to the late Marquis of Cornwallis, and received in return, the command of the royal regiment of Horse Guards Blue.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and resided chiefly at the family-seat in Sussex. Goodwood was, by his care, and under his own immediate inspection, in part rebuilt, and considerably enlarged by the addition of two fine wings. The bricks were made out of his own earth, and by his own workmen. The timber was felled, measured, and cut out, under his eye, and all the estimates prepared with a degree of accuracy and correctness that would have done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

Of late, the health of this nobleman has been on the decline, and he may be fairly said to have been *dying* for the last sixteen months. At length his constitution yielded in the struggle, and he resigned his life at his favourite mansion of Goodwood, in the 71st year of his age.

While summing up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he must be allowed to have been one of the greatest men of his day, and to have derived this greatness neither from his rank, which was eminent, nor his fortune, which he had, by a prudent

* See, 1 Observations on the Duke of Richmond's Extensive Plan of Fortification, 1794; 2, A Reply to an Answer, &c. in a Letter to his Grace; and, 3, An Appendix to the foregoing; all printed by the Robinsons, 1794.

economy in his eſtabliſhment, greatly increaſed, but by his talents and abilities alone,

He commenced his education as an orator at the India Houſe, and was at firſt but little eſteemed on the ſcore of eloquence.* It muſt be allowed, that he never, at any period of his life, acquired an eaſy flow of language, or was enabled to call into his aid thoſe happy alluſions, or that claſſical imagery, with which the minds of ſome of his contemporaries were fully ſtored. But his arrangement was judicious; his facts pointed; his charges manly; his accuſations bold, and it may be added, generally unanſwerable.

All this, however, applies to an early period of his life, when young, ardent, and in Oppoſition; for, after his Grace had fully attained the objects of his ambition, he appears to have been leſs fortunate in his ſpeeches, and leſs happy in the ſubject of them, as they were generally occupied with the defence of the political conduct of his colleague Mr. Pitt, or his own ſchemes of fortification, which ſeemed calculated, according to the opinion of many able men, to lull the nation into a ſtate of heedleſs ſecurity, and render our attention to the Navy but a ſecondary object.

The remains of the Duke were interred, January 1807, in the family vault at the Cathedral-church of Chicheſter. The inſcription on the central plate of the coffin was as follows:

"The Moſt Noble Prince CHARLES,
Third Duke of Richmond and Lenox,
Earl of March and Darnley,
Knight of the Moſt Noble
Order of the Garter,
Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum
Of the County of Suſſex,
Colonel of the Militia of the ſaid County,
Field-Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces,
Colonel of the Royal Regiment of
Horſe Guards Blue,
And High Steward of Chicheſter;
Born 22d of February, 1735,
Died 29th of December, 1806."

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* It has been ſaid, that the witty Charles Townſhend having been aſked what he thought of his firſt ſpeech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied, "that it reſembled a diabetes, as it proceeded entirely from *weakneſs* of *parts.*"

AN INDIAN TALE.

When the hofts of the mighty Timur fpread from the deferts of Tartary over the fertile plains of Indoftan, numerous, and deftroying as locufts; their chief, glorying in greatnefs of his ftrength, furveyed with an averted look the mountains he had paffed, and fmiled at the barrier he had furmounted. "By fortitude and valour, faid he, we fubdue our enemies; by patience and perfeverance we overcome even the ftupendous works of nature, which has elevated mountains in vain, to ftop the progrefs of him determined to conquer!" While his heart dilated with pride, the foldiers ravaged the country through which they paffed, committing all the exceffes an unrefifted army inflicts on the wretched inhabitants.—"Bring me to your chief," exclaimed a fage they had dragged from his retreat, "let me behold this mighty conqueror before my eyes are clofed in endlefs night; perchance the words of Zadib may enter his ears—may reach his heart!"

The air of dignity with which he uttered this, arrefted the fword of the foldiers—"Behold," faid they to Timur, "a man of years who feeketh thy prefence." "My defire," faid Zabid, "is to confer with the mighty Scythian—he is great, but will not turn afide from the wifdom of experience." "Speak freely," replied Timur, "an enemy incapable of refiftance I treat as a friend—enter with me this Temple of Viftnoo—inftruction cannot be heard amid the noife of a paffing army."

"The filence of this facred place," begun Zadib, "is favourable to my fubject—O Viftnoo endue thy votary with confidence to utter the words of truth before this leader of armies, and prepare his mind to receive thy wifdom; of which my tongue is but the feeble organ!" "Viftnoo," fays Timur, "is no God of mine, but a benefit is always to be received with gratitude—if I profit from his infpiration, this temple fhall flame with my offerings."

"What could induce the chief," commenced Zadib, "of the wide-extended plains of Tartary, to leave the habitation of his progenitors, and feek in the lands remote for what his own fo much better afforded?—Are the paftures of Indoftan more fertile than thofe of Scythia, is the milk of our mares more plentiful, or the flefh of our horfes fuperior to thofe of the country which gave thee life? No, thefe things are not fo—the burning fun fcorches our herbage, our cattle yield but little milk, nor afford flefh worthy the hunger of a Tartar. Why then doft thou inflict the miferies of war on the innocent inhabitants of this country, at the

loſs of ſo many enjoyments to thyſelf?" "*To increaſe my glory!*" ſternly replied Timur, "the deſire of glory is the paſſion of us who are elevated into the rank of heroes; for *this* we thirſt, for *this* we hunger, and leave to common mortals the fleſh and milk of mares!"

"If the deſire of glory cannot be gratified but by the deſtruction of mankind," meekly returned Zadib, "ſurely it had better be repreſſed—what good can ariſe from glory that is to be compared to the miſchief by which it is attended?" "Thou talkeſt like a ſage and a philoſopher," ſaid Timur more mildly, "and deſireſt to make man *as he ſhould be,* which is impoſſible—my part to act, is that of a prince, who conſiders man *as he is*; and who treats mankind, as every individual would treat *him*, had he the ſame means in his power. It is deſtiny, and the improvement of opportunity, that makes a tyrant—thoſe to whom fate is averſe, muſt ſubmit and be ſilent."

"Brahma forbid!" exclaimed Zadib: "None can withſtand deſtiny; but what virtuous man would ſeek an opportunity to lord it over his fellow-mortals?" "Be aſſured," returned Timur, "that virtue is an acquirement. MAN, *by nature, is ſelfiſh and cruel; all infants are ſo*—theſe natural paſſions are by education oppoſed, and by degrees concealed; but never perfectly ſubdued—my deſire for glory, then, is aſſiſted by my original paſſions of cruelty and ſelfiſhneſs; which, by being a prince, I can extend to the utmoſt."

"If, by being a prince," ſaid Zadib, "I muſt, from neceſſity, be cruel and ſelfiſh—may the humble ſtate be ever mine!"—"*Man alſo poſſeſſes a deſire for ſuperiority,*" continued Timur, "which produces a wiſh for ſplendor and riches. By nature all are equal, but circumſtances have fixed thee in a ſtation where deſires muſt be reſtrained, and have placed me where they may be indulged—could we change conditions, be aſſured, thy paſſions would expand as ſoon as their reſtraint was taken off, and thou wouldſt be then, as Timur is now."

"Can a worm of the earth be proud?" humbly replied Zadib,—"What is man but an atom, which can only be conſiderable by virtue? When I conſider this, I avoid the firſt approach of pride and abhor that wicked principle which ſeeks its gratification by the miſery of others." "Call not a conqueror wicked," returned Timur ſharply, "he is ſimply *a man*—he has an opportunity of ſhowing his nature undiſguiſed, and uſes it. The ſage is ſomething more, and ſomething leſs than man. He is more, as he has

added to the gifts of nature; he is less, by discarding his natural propensities; but they retire no farther than to be within call"—

"They are discarded for ever!" uttered Zadib. The suddenness of the reply occasioned, for a while, a pause in this moral and philosophical conference, in which neither party gained on his adversary—at length Timur, with complacence, broke silence—"Zadib," said he, "thy good qualities shall no longer be hidden in obscurity—*thou shalt be my Vizir*—be it my business to subdue, and thine to govern.

"Unworthy of the high honour as I am," replied Zadib, his eyes sparkling with pleasure; "yet shall thy slave endeavour to discharge the duties of so great a function." "But dost thou reflect said Timur, "that the higher the station, the greater is the scope for vice? Thou art now low, poor, and virtuous; but when thou art the second person in my empire, thou wilt be great, rich, and wicked"—"That philosophy I have early acquired," replied Zadib, "shall secure me from the first approaches of vice—invest me with the robe of honour, and be confident of my obedience to thy high commands.

"Zadib," returned Timur, "thou must now be convinced, that *original pride*, and a wish for greatness, lay lurking within thee, and was never effaced—that *thy virtue is an artificial acquirement, which vanishes before the original impressions of nature*—but why should I proceed? Thy heart bears witness to the truth of my words, for the blush of consciousness is on thy face—reply not—I will give thee no opportunity to lose what thou hast with so much difficulty acquired, for the man of nature must soon appear—thou seest him in *me!*—go in peace to thy cell—go, and continue to be virtuous—but leave me to lead on my victorious Tartars, until I acquire that glorious appellation, THE CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD."

THE MAN OF SPIRIT.

Men of spirit are not of very old date. We do not find many traces of them farther back than about two centuries, and then the instances were few. The Right Honourable John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, was a man of spirit, and the moderns have proposed him as a model. His intemperance and his sensuality, however, are the only qualities which they have copied with accuracy. His wit and his penitence have not yet been admitted into the imi-

tation; indeed, the first is a matter of some difficulty, and the latter highly improbable. The men of spirit, described by the writers of the early part of the century, were of a different kind from those of our times, as there existed a principle of manly genorosity in all their foibles, which prevented them from doing so much hurt to others as to themselves; and which probably gave rise to the expression of a man's being, "no one's enemy but his own." The men of spirit in our days have happily contrived to unite both kinds of hostility.

A man of spirit is one who considers himself as bound by no moral obligation, and as the subject of no earthly power. The indulgence of his passions forms the most important part of his conduct, and he allows of no control in the exercise of his power. He prides himself on keeping the best of company, which means, the company of men of spirit, who are wealthier than himself. He enters with avidity into every new proposal of pleasure, and subscribes to every opinion which is fashionable and *spirited*. He is eternally in pursuit of happiness, but never overtakes it; wandering into the paths of gaiety, and ending in the wilderness of disappointment. He is continually at war with decency; and victory, when he obtains it, is but a prelude to satiety. If a sufferer in person, he considers the debility of his constitution as a source of variety, and the characteristic of a gentleman, because opposite to vulgar robustness and plebeian vigour.

The man of spirit belongs to no profession; or, if he does, it is neglected. By habits of fashionable living, the temperature of the blood becomes altered, and the most ungovernable passions hurry him into desperate acts. Such is his irritability of temper, that he takes offence where none is meant, and mistakes his best friend for his enemy. His intercourse with the other sex is principally confined to that part of them who have bartered honour for pleasure, and from them he forms an opinion of the whole sex, which, if not very favourable, can at least excite no surprise.

The man of spirit proves his courage by subjecting himself to the dangers of a pistol or a sword; for, after a certain time, he puts no value on life, his frequent disappointments creating that weariness which frequently ends in suiside. And this readiness to kill, or be killed, he calls bravery; and, what is very extraordinary, a certain part of the world agrees in this opinion: the consequence of which hath sometimes been, that brave men fight duels, and faint hearted generals lose battles.

The men of spirit is seldom encumbered with wealth, because

he confiders wealth as the worft incumbrance. Though perhaps born to the poffeffion of it, he cannot preferve it; and, when gone, he is at all time more ready to borrow than willing to earn. His pleafures are of that expenfive nature which do not admit of economy; and, to fay the truth, economy is held to be a quality which would difgrace men of this defcription.

CUSTOMERS OF A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

"Five changes a day!" faid the bookfeller, defcribing his cuftomers with quaint humour and fhrewd brevity;—"ay, and come for the fixth at night. I fay, read a book to the end, indeed! They begin with the end, return to the title, fkip preface, jump to middle, dafh again to end, and away for another vol.! As to my folio and quarto gentry, Mafter Dugdale, Domine Chillingworth, Gaffer Clarendon, and fuch like old Grecians, they don't come home for half a year; great bodies move flow."——"In the name of nonfenfe," fays one cuftomer, "why do you fend me fuch trumpery as this? Buffon's Hiftory, Harris's Hermes, Hume's Sketches, Britifh Zoology! Here! bring them in, if you can, Thomas; they have almoft broke down my coach."........"Really, Sir, exclaims another cuftomer," failing ftately into the fhop, two lazy livery men behind, all be-book'd—"Really, Sir, it is infulting; your people will be troubling me with thefe contemptible things; *Children of Nature, Filial Piety, Misfortunes of Love!*" (All this time her fervants were unloading) —"How often muft I tell you, there never were more than three or four of thefe things, written fince the beginning of the world, worth a rational woman's reading, and they are now as old as the Poles; and, if you will perfift in vexing my nature with fuch trumpery, I pofitively muft take my name out of your books. You know I ftudy only metaphyfics——Let me have Prieftley on Neceffity, Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; and you may throw in fome nonfenfe for the fervants."—Then fluttered out of their carriage a bevy of young things"——"Thefe," faid the bookfeller, "only read a volume or two in a week: toilette ftudents, who juft run over a letter or chapter at hair dreffing time: my books come home fo powdered, fo pomatumed, fo perfumed, my old dons and ladies declare they are worfe than the ftrong waters, fnuff blots and brandy ftains of my metaphyficianefs. O! but I muft not forget to mention my *whifperers*, moft of whom fend confidentials; or fuch as venture themfelves, hem, cough, blufh, ftammer, and fo forth—have I

got this?—could I get that? for, for, for—"a friend in the country!" Others desire me to make a parcel two-penny post list—ready money—own price—no question asked—to be called for—cash in hand—and all in the way of *snug*. Thus I disposed of my good things—sometimes tucked between muslins, cambrics, silks, satins, or rolled in a bundle, then thrown into a coach by some of my fair smugglers; the old ones, mean while, mams and dads, never the wiser.—Last enter, what I call my *consumers*—lasses, young and old, who run over a novel of three, four, or five volumes, faster than book-men can put them into boards: three sets a day; morning vol. noon vol. and night vol. Pretty catterpillars, as I call them, because they devour my leaves. Devilish troublesome, though; but write as much as they read, corresponding misses, and so make it up to me in stationary. As to the *rational* readers and writers, there must be sprinkling of your high prizers; but they don't go much out. I keep most of my wise ones to myself; such as Master Gibbon, Domine Robertson, Old Varulam, and bold Sir Isaac*.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH GHOSTS.

Many a tremendous story of ghosts is related in the Highlands of Scotland, where, according to the report of venerable nurses and many other ladies, of all ages, there is hardly a rivulet, a den, or a hill, which is not haunted. The ghosts there, indeed, are much less luxurious in the article of habitation than in the more southern regions. They seek not castles, but carry on their operations in the open air. In dress too, they are much less fond of finery. In the south, nothing, will serve but cambric, and muslins, and silk, and satin; whereas their brethren and sisters in the north are perfectly satisfied with serge. Candour also obliges us to acknowledge, that, if less effeminate, the Caladonian ghosts are also less accomplished. The apparitions of the south can perform on the flute, the piano forte, and the organ. Those of the north carry their musical execution no farther than the whistle, the Jew's harp, or the bagpipes.

* Books now, like coxcombs, have all their worth in their dress. They are printed and embellished with all the splendor of literary foppery. If you hear any one praising a new publication, now-a-days, and ask him in what its merits consist, he will describe them thus: "Sir, it is printed on Whatman's best wire-wove paper, (soft as a glove,) the type beautiful, bound in morocco, and, in a word, as elegant and *tasty a thing* as ever was seen.

TABLET OF FAME AND TABLET OF MERIT.

"Notwithſtanding this tablet," ſays Dr. Prieſtley, with great juſtneſs and truth, ſpeaking of his chart of biography, "exhibits the greateſt names which the theatre of the world can boaſt: all the reputation that man can gain appears very inconſiderable, when we reflect how many are gone before us, whoſe applauſe we can never hope to obtain: how extremely indiſtinct is the reputation of many who made the greateſt figure in paſt ages, and how far they are eclipſed by the reputation of thoſe who have ſucceeded them. Laſtly, it has a peculiar and ſtriking effect upon the mind, to conſider how widely different a *tablet of merit* would be from this *tablet of fame*; how many names would be wholly obliterated, and how many new ones, abſolutely unknown to the world, would take their places, upon changing the one into the other. And conſidering that theſe tables will at length be changed, that this *tablet of fame* will be canceled, and *that of merit*, or *moral worth* produced, never to be changed more,—how much more ſolicitous ſhould we be, even from paſſion for true fame, to have our names written on the *tablet of real merit*, though as yet concealed from human view, than on *the tablet of mere preſent and periſhable renown*, having in proſpect that time in which the righteous *only* ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance, while the name of the wicked ſhall rot!"

INHABITANTS OF THE WORLD.

The inhabitants of the world may be claſſed under the reſpective heads of *good*, *bad*, and *indifferent*.

The *good* may be divided into the active and the indolent; the former are a real bleſſing to ſociety; they relieve the wretched, ſupport the oppreſſed, and juſtify the innocent—whilſt the latter are prevented, by a laſſitude, from exerting themſelves to drag *Truth* from the bottom of the well, where ſhe is ſaid to take up her abode—ſeldom viſiting thoſe who laugh at her obſolete maxims, and treat her with ſo little attention, that the few beings, who know her value, are apprehenſive that ſhe will ſoon baniſh herſelf altogether—abdicating her ſovereignty to her ſiſter, *Falſehood*, who has long received the homage of her ungrateful ſubjects—— Nothing but a thorough revolution in our minds and manners can reſtore us the bleſſings of *Truth*!

Of the ſecond order of ſociety, the *bad*, which are by far more

numerous, they take a malevolent ſatisfaction in hearing, believing, and promulgating every evil report raiſed by envy againſt the good and virtuous, that can level them to their own ſtandard; hence the encouragement given to thoſe ſcandalous reports that inflict a pang on the heart of the huſband and the father—the ſcurrilous pamphlets, daily iſſuing from the preſs, propagating the lie of the day, which ſtrut and fret their hour upon the town, and then are heard no more. It is envy of the world's approbation, and private worth, that rouſes theſe obſcene harpies to poiſon merit with their filth.

The third and laſt order, that compoſes that wayfaring word, is the *indifferent*.—We only uſe that word in reſpect to others, for to what concerns their *own* intereſt they are tremblingly alive—Let but dear ſelf be happy, and the miſery of this earth, and its inhabitants, will not move a muſcle of their countenance—let empires fall or riſe, their friends die or marry, it is all the ſame to theſe non-entities, They are better deſcribed by Prior, in the following lines, than we can do in volumes:

> "No man's defects ſought they to know,
> So never made themſelves a foe;
> No man's good deeds did they commend,
> So never rais'd themſelves a friend."

EXORDIUM

Of a ſermon preached by a Capuchin Friar, to the Capuchin Nuns of La Place Vendome, Paris.

You have invited me, over and over again, illuſtrious Amazons, to your bleſſed convent, flanked on all ſides with baſtions and turrets, like an impregnable Sion, in order to nouriſh your virgin ſouls with the ſweet bread of the evangelic word. At length I have *come*, I have *ſeen*, and I have *overcome*.—I have come to combat, with the ſword of the ſpirit, the crafty parent of lies, and his infernal legions; I have *ſeen* the excellence of your underſtandings, which diſcover the moſt ſublime thoughts before they are uttered; and I have *overcome* my modeſty, which prevented my appearing before the veiled parliament of your cloiſtered reverences; may I arrive, without ſhipwreck, at the deſired port of your dazzling approbation!

Before I enter upon my ſubject, let me pay a ſmall compliment to Mary, the brighteſt ſtar in heaven, the protocol of every perfection, the ocean of grace—That virtuous ſaint, floating on the ſea of the world, of whom the Holy Ghoſt was the pilot, and the angel Gabriel the protector, when he ſaid *Ave Maria*.

ON A REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Having for ſome time heard nothing of the Robin Hood Society, perhaps it ceaſes to exiſt; if ſo, the public has to regret the cheapeſt ſchool for oratory ever inſtituted. Many a Templar would have been daſhed at his firſt motion in Weſtminſter-Hall, but for the opportunity this ſociety afforded for trying the ſteadineſs of his face, and the ſtrength of his voice. Many a youth, who has ſince ſupported or oppoſed the Miniſter, here firſt made eſſay of his talent for aſſertion or contradiction, and learnt to bear, without being interrupted, the cheering ſounds "*Hear him! Hear him!*"

Whatever may have become of this learned ſeminary of eloquence, there ſtill exiſts (if not deſtroyed by a late law) eſtabliſhments for the uſeful purpoſe of mending our decayed Conſtitution, where a young beginner may ſtudy what effect his voice may have on himſelf and auditory. It is rather an hazardous undertaking for a perſon to ſpeak contrary to the ſenſe of his hearers, as he may not, (tho' ever ſo faithful) get off with flying colours like Abdiel; yet, a raſh youth, depending upon liberal treatment, where liberty was ſuppoſed to be the firſt principle of a popular club, ventured thus to addreſs his audience—

Mr. President,

There are many ſocieties, beſides this, in the kingdom, that have for their object a Reform of Parliament, and it ſeems to be the intention of Miniſtry to oppoſe this Reform. If I am not intimidated by this reſpectable aſſembly of patriots, from expreſſing and connecting my ideas, I hope to ſhew, that if the ſocieties attain their purpoſe, no better meaſures would be purſued than at preſent; and that the Miniſtry might grant their deſire without loſing any of the influence they would wiſh to obtain over the Parliament.

It is confeſſed by all parties, that there are many borroughs repreſented that are without ſufficient conſequence, and many places which ought to ſend members, unrepreſented—that the mode of election, and the electors themſelves, are exceptionable.—If this be granted, then why not reform? I have not the leaſt objection—ſuppoſe it done—

A Parliament is now aſſembled, to which every place that ought, has ſent members; and every place that ought not, has ſent none. Not only freemen and freeholders, but all men, women, and children, have united in their choice, without one diſſentient voice—I think, Mr. Preſident, I have made a Houſe of Commons more

perfect than even the most sanguine reformers have yet projected. Now, if ever, the sense of the people will be declared in the House, and, as it ought, govern every thing. *(Applauses.)* But, Sir, not to be lost in a crowd of five hundred persons, let us take one single representative, and see first, whether the people have made a proper choice; and, supposing it made, whether there is a possibility of his speaking the sense of his constituents.

Let us imagine a town in which are some virtuous citizens occupied in their professions, or in literary pursuits. Knowing the value of their time, they do no not throw it away, but employ it for some honourable or profitable purpose, by which they are to become richer, wiser, or better. Such persons are of no estimation in the eyes of the vulgar—they have no glitter to attract their notice. But if there be within their observation, a 'Squire Western, who loves his dogs and his bottle, who consumes his time in idleness and dissipation; they consider him as a hearty fellow—a jolly dog, and of course has the good-fortune to win their hearts.

A new Parliament is to be chosen—Where will the people look for a representative? Not in their own town, but at the residence of their favourite—for, say they, this man is of family and fortune, therefore he has consequence, and is above being influenced—this may be true, but still he wants a principal qualification—knowledge of the duty of a senator. The utmost that can be expected is, that he is too ignorant to do harm.

But admitting his abilitis—a question comes on in the house—"Shall there be war or peace!"—His private opinion is for war, and that is also the wish of many of his constituents; but there are many others, perhaps the greater part, who are for peace. He votes according to his own opinion, by which the majority of his constituents are, in this case, unrepresented: (indeed the last observation is equally true in all representative assemblies). Multiply this single instance by 534, and you have a compleat idea what a House of Commons would be so chosen.

How it ever could get into the imagination of a sensible man, that the people have a better judgement of integrity or abilities, than persons of education and honour, is difficult to conceive. Supposing the common-people impossible to be influenced, the reverse of which, is the fact; what reason can be assigned why their choice should be preferred, where they are incapable of judging? *(Murmurs of disapprobation)* I am perfectly sensible that the head to contrive would signify nothing, unless there be hands to execute, and that the people are these hands *(Bravo! bravo!)*

—But if you disturb the order, and convert the hands into the head, your work can neither be contrived nor executed. If a painter were ever so skilful he could do nothing without the colourman, nor could the organist without the bellows-blower. But does it therefore follow that the colourman and bellows-blower are judges of painting and music? Is it not a similar argument to say, that tho' it is from the labour of the people that we are maintained, that our taxes are paid, and that the means of our commerce are produced; yet, if you take them from this their proper station, they not only lose their consequence, but would, as well as their superiors, soon lose their existence. In short, it is for the interest of the whole together, and of separate individuals as well, (without which general interest is but a name) that the people do not become governors. The old fable of the Belly and Members has somewhat of this application. *(Symptoms of impatience; but the orator not daunted, proceeded).*

I cannot fancy that the House of Commons would consist of better persons, tho' chosen in proportion to the consequence of the place.—Neither can I suppose that any House of Commons is out of the influence of a minister who has so much to bestow. *(Applause.)* If a man is to be bought, he is as obnoxious to a bribe, tho' chosen by the swinish herd (a term I much approve) as if - - - - *(Off, off, off, down with him, down, down!)*

MR. PRESIDENT,

No disputant can ever wish for a more fortunate circumstance than when he can make his adversary to answer himself *(Off, off.)* (President. *Hear him!)* I thank you, Sir—a certain person hostile to our principles; as we all know, compared the people to an herd of swine—Why? "Because," says he, "they go as they are driven."—I make use of the same figure, because, (as every hog-driver will tell you) they go the *contrary* way to that they are driven *(Ha, ha, ha!)* therefore let not the allusion offend, but suffer me to proceed—

It is the nature of man to be dependent where he cannot rule, and as all cannot rule, some must be dependent. The minister is alway considered as the ruler of a country; and those who are not ministers, must submit to be governed. There is nothing got by resistance—suppose the man in power turned out, some one else must be put in—let monarchy be destroyed, some other government (and a ministry in course) must be established—suppose the most perfect democracy; even then the power of government

muſt be given to a few individuals, and one of theſe will govern. Whether the government be in a king, an ariſtocracy, or democracy; ſtill whatever governs muſt be abſolute. The French Directory was as abſolute as the French Monarchy, with this difference in favour of the latter—that redreſs of grievances was eaſier to be obtained.

If then the Houſe of Commons would moſt probably conſiſt of the ſame ſort of people as at preſent (where the change was not for the worſe) it is ſcarce worth while to be very anxious for another mode of electing repreſentatives—and, from the ſame conſideration, the miniſter need not oppoſe the wiſh of the people for a reform (if they really have the wiſh) for he would find, as it is found at preſent, that the Houſe of Commons will always conſiſt of a few of great abilities, a few of ſmall abilities, and the bulk, of middling people—of ſome that will ſupport, or others that will oppoſe him, but the principal part muſt always be as they ever have been, perſons more likely to follow than to lead, and whoſe hands —I mean, whoſe ears, are not always ſhut to reaſon."

The laſt ſentence being pronounced in rather a ſly manner, made the audience conceive ſomething of a joke was intended—while, looking at each other, they were puzzling to find it out; the orator deſcended ſoftly from the roſtrum, and, in as few ſteps as poſſible, happily eſcaped into the ſtreet.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

This miniſter, who was a ſtrenuous advocate for peace, in his correſpondence with Cardinal de Fleury, tells ſome curious truths.

"I am hard put to keep theſe folks from fighting, not that they are fully determined for war, but becauſe I am inclined to peace. Our Engliſh muſt always ſkirmiſh in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Weſtminſter."—Again,

"I pay a ſubſidy to one half the Parliament to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the King has not money enough, and as thoſe to whom I have given none declare themſelves openly for war, it would be proper for Your Eminence to ſend me *three millions tournois* for lowering the voice of thoſe who cry loudeſt. GOLD is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial ſpirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but *a penſion* of two thouſand pounds would make him

exceeding gentle. Besides, if England declares herself, you will be obliged to pay in subsidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the successes of war may be uncertain; whereas by sending me money, you will purchase peace at the first hand."

DEFENCE OF VANITY.

Why is it that we (the sex*) should be taught to think that Vanity is so great a foible? Is it not the parent of every excellence? Is it not a spur to great and noble actions? Is it not the source of almost every virtue? What would become of the arts and sciences, and even commerce, would dwindle into nothing, but for the demands which Vanity creates? Is it not Vanity which excites in us a desire to please, and of appearing agreeable to others, by which we contribute to the comfort, the pleasure, and happiness of those with whom we are connected? Does it not maintain politeness, good breeding, and even cleanliness itself? Swift certainly considered it in that light, when, in a letter to *Stella*, he says, "Do not lose your taste for dress." If there be any who are not vain, it is probably the *base*, the *depraved*, or the *insensible*, for such as possess neither genius, talents, nor any requisite to please, have none of those incitements which *Vanity* inspires; they therefore, either sink into apathy, or have only a propensity to follow the dictates of a brutal or depraved nature! If it be a *weakness*, it is such, however, as we have not found any *great man* free from, either in ancient or modern times; no, not even the most renowned among the philosophers! who ever betrayed this weakness to a greater degree than Voltaire.....and, among the ancients, who was more vain than the great Cicero?—But though almost every one possesses this foible, (if it be one), few are so bold and so candid as to *own* it! What is Vanity more than an emulation to excel, which is not only laudable in itself, but is certainly *natural* to a generous and noble mind. Much more might be said in justification of this predominant passion, which is the source of all our happiness, though frequently also of all our misery: but *good* and *evil* follow so closely at the heels of each other, that we scarcely know precisely where to draw the line

* It is Mrs. Thickness who writes thus in her School for Fashion; she seems to have lavished on *Vanity* a praise that it does not deserve, and which may be better applied to *Pride*.

which ſeparates them! As no paſſion whatever, to which the human mind is ſubject, is given us in vain, we muſt of courſe conclude, that it is the *good* or *bad* uſe we make of them that is the ſole cauſe of good or evil ariſing from them. The beſt things which the Supreme Being has given us, may, by our own temperate indulgence of them, be productive of the moſt pernicious effects; and, on the contrary, the moſt deadly poiſon, when adminiſtered by a ſkilful hand, may become ſalutary and efficacious. We muſt not omit to mention the Vanity of Rouſeau; after a long liſt of encomiums on himſelf, truly diſguſting, he ends thus: "Voltaire, whom I prevent from ſleeping, will parody theſe lines; his groſs injuries are an homage which he is bound to render me, in ſpite of himſelf." Now, if this ſelf-ſame vaniety is a defect and a weakneſs, let the *women*, in particular, who are ſo much cenſured for it, firſt take courage, nor be any longer aſhamed of *that* having been laid to their charge, from which the moſt learned and wiſeſt philophers are not wholly exempt.

DISPOSITIONS OF A FRENCHMAN AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

The former is as free in a company he never ſaw before, as if he had ſeen them every day of his life; but an Engliſhman, on the contrary, wſll run into a corner; twiſt his thumbs; and if you can get *yes* and *no* from him, without ſtuttering, after he has been there for twelve hours, you may think yourſelf very well off. I believe that the perpetual gaiety of our neighbours ariſes from the freedom with which they diſcourſe with one another; and from their running whenever they ſee a crowd, and pulling out a ſnuff-box; beginning, without farther ceremony, to chat with every one preſent about what's paſſing; by this means, they ſoon forget any little calamity that may afflict them: but if an Engliſhman labour under any, he will ſpeak to nobody; but, haſtening into ſolitude, mope, and drive himſelf into ſuch a ſtate of melancholy, as nothing but hanging can cure. The taciturnity of an Engliſhman admits a contradiction in one inſtance. He is the moſt perfect living thermometer and barometer in the univerſe. If all his friends had loſt their ſenſe of feeling and ſeeing, they would know as well from him, every time they met him, whether the weather was hot or cold, wet or dry, as if they had the livelieſt uſe of both.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOMEN.

An English woman, unless she possesses strength of mind, a good understanding, a right idea of honour and virtue, and is likewise under the influence of a man of sense, who knows the world, and, moreover, how to govern the actions of his wife, will return home from the continent a coxcomb, both in dress and manners, and, at least, her *morals* corrupted, if not her *person*.

English women, in endeavouring to imitate the French and Italian women, have, in general *over-shot* their mark*. We see now very little of the amiable bashfulness which was formerly their characteristic. They do not consider that a French woman can use those freedoms, with impunity, in *her own* country which would stamp *even her* as a *courtesan*, if she was guilty of the same indecencies in England. Then how much worse does it appear in the *naturally* reserved English women, who throw off that native diffidence and modesty, for which they once were thought *superior* to the females of every nation under the sun, and were admired by all foreigners.

The truth is, a *French* woman knows *how far* to go, and the English woman knows *no where* to stop! The only reason that can be assigned for this difference is, the former will indulge herself with going great lengths in gallantry, without *endangering her heart*; as for the most part, the French females are as much strangers to the finer feelings as they are to sentiment; but the generality of the latter, who, on the contrary, possess exquisite sensibility, are always in danger of falling, whenever they venture to permit *too far*, even those sort of innocent freedoms which are liable to make an impression on their hearts. The person of an English woman is never in danger, unless her *heart is*.

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* We believe that the *morals* of the English women may be, decidedly, pronounced superior to those of the French; but, should that be questioned, certainly their superiority in decency of *manners* is indisputable; and this superiority is, perhaps, more conspicuous in women of a *certain age*, than in the younger part of the sex. Englishmen have a sort of national regard for propriety, which deters a female from lingering on the confines of gallantry, when age has warned her to withdraw.——But, in France, antique dowagers, and faded spinsters, are all gay, laughing, *rouged*, and indulgent; so that, abating the substraction of teeth and addition of wrinkles, the disparity between *one* score and *four* is not so great:

"Gay rainbow silks their mellow charms enfold,
Nought of these beauties, but themselves, is old."

THE INVALID SAILOR'S CABIN.

A jovial and good-humoured lieutenant of the navy, who after having ſerved his country for thirty years, without having been able to get any higher promotion, and who had retired, to ſpend the evening of his life, in a little cottage in Wales, uſed to call it a cabin, which he would explain in this pleaſant way:—I have heard, ſomewhere or another, that there was once a philoſopher, who compared the world to an animal; its rivers were its veins, and ſo on:—now, I liken it to a firſt rate, in which I am ſailing to another world.——I buſtled about in it a good deal in the early part of my life; but now my infirmities won't let me viſit deck as uſual; therefore, I have retired to the cabin for the remainder of the voyage."

LOVE.

Can you contemn all riches, and prepare to take a long journey, one that will laſt for life, in company with a poor man? Will you not be peeviſh, and lament, when the roads are bad, and the ups and downs of marriage cares jolt and joſtle you?——

Not if they caſt me againſt the man I love;—for I would cleave to him for ſupport; I would think hills and dales more pleaſant with him, than a ſmooth, beaten way with any other.

THE SAILOR PITYING THE WIDOW.

"It is a d——'d ſhame," (exclaimed an old ſea-officer, at the ſight of a young and charming widow), "that a ſhip, fit for the admiral, ſhould be obliged to lie up for want of men to work her."—Then, added he, with Graciano, though perhaps he knew no more of Shakeſpear than he did of the Talmud or the Koran.

"I have a wife,
"I would ſhe were in heaven!"

CHAMBER PRACTICE.

A Lawyer, ſurpriſed in a tête-á-tête with another man's wife, when going through the preliminary buſineſs, inſiſted upon it, that ſhe was a virtuous woman in the eye of the law; "and, as for myſelf," added he, (with a wink,) "no blame can attach to me, for I am ſimply employed in my profeſſion, when engaged in *chamber practice.*"

Apollonian Wreath.

A NOSEG[illegible]

A SIMILE FOR REVIEWERS.

BY THE LATE REVEREND LAURENCE STERNE.

The following exquisite, and hitherto unpublished piece of humour, was written at a time when the Critical Review maintained a secondary rank in literature: but notwithstanding the present degraded and decrepid state of that Journal, this piece deserves to be preserved for its own merits, and for the sake of its illustrious author.

Ye overseers and reviewers
Of all the Muse's sinks and sewers,
Who dwell on high,
Enthroned among your peers,
The garretteers,
That border on the sky;
Who hear the music of the spheres;
You have such ears,
And live so high;
I thank you for your criticism,
Which you have ushered in
With a delightful witticism,
That tastes like rotten fruit preserved in gin.
And therefore marvel not that my two ballads,
Which are but like two sallads,
By no means suit,
Like your fruit,
With your palates.
I do admire your dealings,
To speak according to your feelings;
And do believe, if you had withal,
You would drop honey;
And that you overflow with gall,
Because you do not overflow with money,

Hence all your ſpite
Againſt a poor connundrumite,
Whoſe only buſineſs is to watch
Where the connundrums lie,
And be upon the catch
As they go by ;
To make a ſimile in no feature
Reſembling the creature
. That he has in his eye ;
Juſt as a fiſher ſhoots an owl,
Or a ſea-fowl,
To make the likeneſs of a fly ;
Juſt as you look into the fire
For any likeneſs you deſire.
Simile-making
Is an undertaking,
In which the undertaker
Reſembles a marriage contract-maker—
A poor illuſtrious man,
Who means no ill,
But does the beſt he can
With a quill :—
In ſhort, he does according to his ſkill :
If matters can be brought to bear
So as to tie the knot,
He does not care
Whether they are a happy pair or not;
And, as I ſaid at firſt,
Nothing could make you all ſo keen
And cruſt,
But that which makes you all ſo lean—
Hunger and thirſt.
So now and then a judge
Conſigns a wretch
To maſter Ketch,
Having no grudge ;
No reaſon clear can be aſſigned,
Only, like you he has not dined.

So far from wishing your allowance shorter,
  I wish for all your sakes,
  That you may never want beef-steaks
      And porter;
    And for your merits
    A dram of British spirits.
And so I leave you with a fable,
  Designed, without a sneer,
To exhilarate your table,
  And give a relish to your beer.
I beg my compliments to all your ladies,
    The reviewer-esses.
      Hark!
And if you please take warning.
My fable is concerning
      A cuckoo and a lark.
If I said a nightingale,
    You would have cried,
  (You could not fail,)
    That it was pride,
    And nought beside,
Which made me think of such a tale.
Upon a tree as they were sitting,
  They fell into a warm dispute,
Warmer than was fitting,
  Which of them was the better flute,
      After much prating,
      And debating,
      Not worth relating,
Things came to such a pass,
      They both agree
        To take an ass
      For referee:
The ass was studying botany and grass
      Under the tree.
What do you think was the decree?
"Why," says the ass, "the question is not hard;"
And so he made an excellent award,
      As you shall see.
      "The lark," says he,

"Has got a wild fantaſtic pipe,
But no more muſic than a ſnipe:
It gives one pain,
And turns one's brain,
One can't keep time to ſuch a ſtrain:
Whereas, the cuckoo's note
Is meaſured and compoſed with thought
His method is diſtinct and clear,
And dwells
Like bells
Upon the ear,
Which is the ſweeteſt muſic one can hear:
I can diſtinguiſh, I'll lay a wager,
His manner and expreſſion
From every foreſter and cager
Of the profeſſion."
Thus ended the diſpute;
The cuckoo was quite mute
With admiration;
The lark ſtood laughing at the brute,
Affecting ſo much penetration.
The aſs was ſo intoxicated,
And ſhallow-pated,
That ever ſince
He has got a fancy in his ſkull,
That he's a commiſſion from his prince,
Dated when the moon's at full,
To ſummon every ſoul,
Every aſs and aſſes' foal,
To try the quick and dull;
Trumpeting through the fields and ſtreets,
Stoping and jading all he meets;
Pronouncing with an air
Of one pronouncing from the chair,
Here is a beauty! this is new!
And that's a blemiſh,
For which I have no reliſh!—
Juſt like the CRITICAL REVIEW!

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, &c. &c. &c.

——Finibus Angliæ,
Redea incolumis precor
- - - - - - - -. HOR. CARMEN.

MY LORD,

Tho' Power ſupreme the public voice reſtrains,
Which fain would ſpeak the loſs it now ſuſtains,
While chilling policy forbids to tell,
The pain that lingers on their laſt farwell,
And cheks each fond expreſſion of reſpect,
Which BENTINCK's worth ſhould ſave from cold neglect,
Let not the Muſe from ſuch reſtrictions freed,
Of patriot praiſe withhold her humble meed,
But while around a gloomy ſilence reigns,
E'er yet departing from Carnatic plains,
Unaw'd by pow'r, let this poor tribute ſhew,
The deep regret that bids my numbers flow.
No venal hand uſurps the votive lyre,
No purchaſed praiſe, the trembling chords inſpire,
No batter'd obligations prompt the lay,
Save thoſe which mild urbanity convey,
For tho' my feeble ſtrain the theme confine,
The public voice unchek'd, would echo mine.
What though no proud Gazette thy worth proclaim,
No ſplendid paragraphs adorn thy name,
No crowded meetings vote the civic wreath,
Where long drawn ſpeeches public favours breathe,
No Banquet's honors thy departure crown,
No promiſs'd Buſt decrees thee fair renown,
No ſmooth addreſs, replete with laviſh praiſe,
The public ſentiment of grief diſplays,—
Far nobler feelings that reward impart,
Which glows within thy gratulating heart,—
While o'er thy temper'd mind reflection ſteals,
An ampler recompenſe thy boſom feels,
As oft with conſcious pride, ſerene ſhe views,
The ſcenes departed, which her pow'r renews.

Mem'ry the veil of paſt events diſpels,
And o'er thy mild adminiſtration dwells,
Recall's thine equity, and public zeal,
Thine anxious int'reſt for the common weal,
Thy gentle rule by piety maintain'd
Where moral decency and virtue reign'd—
Ev'n now while thouſands thy departure hail,
The Native Poor, their Patron's loſs bewail,
Who when gaunt famine, round the fever'd land,
Shook the fierce ſcourge o'er each devoted band,
With provident ſupplies, it's rage withſtood,
And fed th'expiring throng with bounteous food.—
Nor leſs thy gentle partner's loſs ſhall mourn,
Each tender object of her ſoft concern,—
To her the helpleſs Orphan's Pray'r ſhall raiſe,
A laſting monument of humble praiſe,
Her bounties rais'd the widow's drooping head,
Her hand around each gift conſoling ſpread.
Her bright example, to no rank confin'd,
Imparted ſtrength to ev'ry virtuous mind,
Her guiding voice each female heart ſuſtain'd,
From her religion's cauſe, new aid obtain'd.—
Lady! while yet the deep Maſſoolahs ſtay,
To bear thee from theſe burning ſhores away,
E'er yet ſlow launching thro' the foaming ſurge,
Their paddles 'gainſt the rolling tide they urge.—
Survey the crowded groupe that lines the ſhore,
Who their departing patrons now deplore.—
Their hearts in ſilent eloquence beſpeak,
The grief depicted on each ſable cheek,
While gratitude her tears benignant ſheds,
Imploring bleſſings on your parting heads—
Be this thy glory, this the fond addreſs,
Which with true rapture, ſhall your hearts impreſs,
And 'midſt the tumult of their laſt adieu,
Diſcharge the tribute to your virtues due.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

ADMIRALTY GARDENS,
Madras, Sept. 29, 1807.

THE MASQUERADE.

I.

Come liften awhile to my fong,
Ye Mafquers fo gay and fo witty,
Ye fpirits that wander along,
Thro' crowds of the fprightly and pretty,
Each feature I fain would difclofe,
Hid beneath ev'ry comical vifor,
Who conceal'd by a Wig or a *Nofe*,
Sequrely ftep forth as a Quizzer.

II.

So Ladies you think you're conceal'd
Beneath your ftrange looks of difguife,
But tho' no other feature's reveal'd
The truth will peep out at your eyes,
Would ye ftrive an old Bird to take in,
While they fparkle with certain conviction,
Or hope undetected to fin
Againft Nature who bears no reftriction.

III.

Tho' dizen'd in Dowager's riches,
The fair ones betrayed to her lover,
Nay tho' changing her fex, fhe wear breeches,
Still the change his fond heart will difcover,
No Mafque can conceal long thofe charms,
Which warmly depicted, by fancy,
Thrill his bofom with love's fweet alarms,
And diftinguifh his Sufan from Nancy.

IV,

Methinks while around I furvey,
Every motley rediculous figure,
In this little world ye difplay,
Every character feen in a bigger,
For there in true colours appear,
Very few in their own proper nature,
But affuming fuch Mafques as are here,
Hope to pafs both for wifer and greater.

V.

The prude cold indifference feigns
While her fancy roves wild and unruly,
The coquette too her lover disdains
Tho' her heart owns his passion too truly—
The *Doddypoles* fain would make speeches—
The Miser affects *ostentation*—
Each *Rascal* morality preaches—
And *Patriots*, ruin the nation.

VI.

Then while we such follies deride,
Let's shew them a better example,
And when we our Masques lay aside,
On *deceit* too let all of us trample,
Let no *canting* deprave my devotion,
While to fortune I kneel to be civil,
And ev'ry low *beggarly* notion
Be flung with my *Coat* to the Devil.

Madras, October 12, 1807. E. H. L.

ON MISS ******
SEEN DANCING AT THE PANTHEON.

FROM Scotia's bleak mountains she came,
More fair than it's snows her soft frame;
With a smile on her cheek,
How enchantingly meek,
Is this modest, this sweet Mountaineer!

I ne'er heard her voice; but they say,
Most sweetly she'd chaunt thro' the day,
'Till the vallies would ring,
And the Shepherds might sing,
The wild notes of this fair Mountaineer.

As late in the Dance she was seen,
What graces adorn'd her chaste mein?
With true bashfulness fraught,
Scarce a glance could be caught,
From the eyes of this wild Mountaineer.

A Plume that bedeck'd her ſweet brow,
So wav'd, that I can not tell how,
Ev'ry boſom was fired
As the ſteps we admir'd,
Of this Sylph-footed, blithe Mountaineer?

Gay Ladies danced near her, I'm told,
In garments of Silver and Gold,
But *Roſalia's* plain veſt,
To the mind more expreſs'd,
The pure heart of this bland Mountaineer.

The Swains all approach'd her with awe,
Unrivall'd ſuch charms, as they ſaw;
To the Gods they gave praiſe,
Who from Mortals could raiſe,
Such a beauteous divine Mountaineer.

DAMON.

Madras, 16th October, 1807.

THE SINNERS AND THE SCULLS.

A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

A pair of youths too fond of *miſſing*,
That is of one ſad crime call'd kiſſing,
Could never let the girls alone;
For ever buſy with their lips—
Of Adam's block two nice young chips,
As good for love as e'er were known.

To expiate theſe kiſſing crimes,
Committed, Lord! a thouſand times,
The Prieſt enjoin'd them PENACE twenty nights—
Each in his bed a human ſcull,
Cheek by jowl,
To try what good might be perform'd by frights.

In a few days the Sinners met—
"Pierre, wasn't thee in a dev'lish sweat,
To sleep so near a d—m'd old stinking head,
My senses all were nearly lost;
I dreamt of nothing but a ghost;
Egad I thought I should have dy'd with dread.

Well, was not thine a dismal night?
How did thy spirits bear the fright?"
"Why, very pleasantly, faith, (answered Pierre);
So far from seeing ghosts and hell
I ne'er lik'd penance half so well;
And yet the head was all night at my ear!

"Why, how the deuce is this, (quoth Paul,)
You mean to laugh at me that's all—
Dost take me for an ass, so very dull?"
"Then, to convince thee Paul, (quoth Pierre,)
A trifling whisper in thine ear—
I had a *female body* to my SCULL!"

ON A LATE OCCASION.

"I've heard very often," shrewd SHERIDAN said,
"Of a man who against a stone-wall knock'd his head;
"But my friends had no wall, so, with wonderful pains,
"They built one, on purpose to beat out their brains."

ANSWER.

No, no, Master SHERRY, though pleasant thy wit,
For once it has fail'd the true matter to hit;
For men who thus wantonly built up a wall
Have convic'd the whole world they had no brains at all.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

October 1807.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE the underſigned Inhabitants, ſuch as Cultivators, Merchants, Traders, Artificers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. reſiding at this Preſidency of Fort St. George and its Invirons, beg leave to expreſs the regret we feel at the ſudden departure of your Lordſhip from the Government of Madras, as well as the loſs of thoſe bleſſings derived from the Protection, Security and Tranquility we have ſo long enjoyed through the medium of your kind Patronage, and beyond meaſure your Lordſhip's Government and Adminiſtration of Juſtice has been ever mild, wiſe and regular, in that you have been pleaſed to adopt every meaſure for our ſecurity and welfare in every inſtance, and particularly in your having purchaſed and laid up in Store a large Stock of Grain for our Subſiſtence and likewiſe your having liberally and charitably extended relief to the poor Inhabitants of this Country, in the time of calamity and famine, by taking ſuch timely precautions and effective ſteps, as greatly aleviated the diſtreſs and ſaved us from the horror of a moſt grievous famine, both here as well as the interior country—which would otherwiſe have deſtroyed many Thouſands of the Inhabitants for want of this moſt neceſſary article of life, we therefore humbly conſider your Lordſhip as an Inſtrument under God ordained for the protection of us, at this part and other places in the peninſula, and are deeply concerned and are impreſſed with the utmoſt ſorrow at your Lordſhip's premature departure for Europe.

And therefore we humbly requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to accept our warmeſt thanks expreſſive of the gratitude we owe for ſuch your Lordſhip's munificence, charity and bene-

volence, during your Lordſhip's recent Government, earneſtly wiſhing that the Almighty God may render you a proſperous voyage and ſafe return to your Native Country, whoſe arms will be extended to receive you with every mark of joy, and may he alſo beſtow upon you all manner of happineſs both in this and the world to come, is the humble prayer of

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervants,

[This Addreſs was ſigned by about Three Thouſand Principal Native Inhabitants.]

Madras, 28th September, 1807.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK's anſwer to the Addreſs of the principal Native Inhabitants of Madras.

Your addreſs is highly gratifying to my feelings. It convinces me that the Government over which I have had the honor to preſide, has not entirely failed in the diſcharge of the important duties entruſted to them. Let me not however aſſume more merit than may be due—It is not any particular diſpoſition of my own to humane and charitable actions which entitles me to your good will. It is the occaſion of a great ſcarcity which has enabled me to manifeſt the real principles and intentions of the Britiſh Government. The orders of my ſuperior authority are,

Firſt.—To protect the free exerciſe of all Religions, and to ſupport Pagodas and Moſquees with the eſtabliſhments belonging to them.

Secondly.—To protect all the ſubjects of the Provinces from the incurſions of plundering horſe and of gangs of robbers by which they had been infeſted.

Thirdly—To protect every man's perſon and property by the general introduction of impartial laws.

Fourthly—To puniſh every one both high and low, who in violation of thoſe laws ſhould dare to lift up his hand againſt the Government, or his fellow creature.

Fifthly.—To receive petitions from all ranks of people and to attend to their reaſonable complaints.

Sixthly.—To treat the Princes allies of the Company with good faith, kindneſs and reſpect.

Seventhly—To maintain obedience among the European and and Native Troops—To behave to them and to all other ſervants of the Company with juſtice, to recompence extraordinary ſervices, and to ſupport them in infirmity and old age.—

Eighthly.—In cafes of public diftrefs either from famine, or any other caufe to cherifh and feed the poor and hungry.

Thefe are my orders; you feem to think that I have executed them.—Though imperfectly I have done fo with my beft endeavours, and I leave this Government contented and happy.

I will now earneftly recommend, that whatever changes take place you will never ceafe to confide in the goodnefs of the Honorable Company and in the difpofition of the local Government, chearfully to execute their benevolent intentions—and I leave you with a fincere believe that you will not have lefs reafon to be pleafed with my fucceffor than with myfelf.

I have now only to bid you farewell. I am and ever fhall be deeply interefted in your welfare, and I truft the Almighty power will blefs you with plenty and happinefs.

Monday, 28th September, 1807.

MADRAS—OCTOBER 3.

On Tuefday afternoon, the Right Honorable Lord and Lady Wm. Bentinck, Mr. Obins, Major Monckton, Capt. St. George, and Captain Plampin of the Royal Navy, embarked for Europe.

On his Lordfhip's reaching the frigate, a falute of nineteen guns was fired, at the conclufion of which his Lordfhip was faluted by the Flag Ship of his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. which was followed by a like number of guns from the garrifon of Fort St. George, and the faluting battery of his Highnefs the Nabob.

The Frigate got under weigh about 11 o'clock at night, and proceeded on her deftined voyage.

On the day of the departure of H. M. Frigate for England on the 29th ultimo, with the Right Honorable Lord Wm. Bentinck and his family, Captain Bathurft, received an order from his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, to change her name from the Pitt to the Salfette, the Frigate lately launched by that name at Bombay, being altered to the Pitt, now commanded by C. Cole, Efq.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, has recently made the following Promotions in His Majefty's Squadron.

Captain Buck, of the Rattlefnake, to the temporary command of his Majefty's Ship Powerful.

Lieutenant Flint, of the Culloden, to be commander of his Majesty's Sloop Rattlesnake.

Captain Wells of the Victor, to the temporary command of his Majesty's Ship Duncan.

Lieutenant Groube, of the Culloden, to be commander of his Majesty's Sloop Victor.

Lieutenant O. Owen, to be commander in the Navy, and Governor of Madras Hospital.

Mr. W. B. Dashwood,	to be lieutenant	of the Culloden.
Mr. Charles Pantin,	do.	of the Powerful.
Mr. Edward Bingham,	do.	of do.
Mr. M. M. Kelly,	do.	of the Pitt,
Mr. J. G. Aplin,	do.	of the Arrogant,
Mr. H. J. Sweedland,	do.	of the Rattlesnake.

To His Excellency **SIR EDWARD PELLEW**, *Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.*

His Majesty's Ship Psyche, at Sea, off Jena,
the 3d September, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that proceeding in the execution of your orders of the 18th June last, His Majesty's Ships Psyche and Caroline, on the 29th of August reconnoitered the Port of Souraybaya, and by a Ship from Batavia captured the following day, ascertained the situation of the enemy's line of battle ships, which are still inactive there, and represented as being in too bad a state to admit of repair.

As our success in a great measure depended on the intelligence the enemy might receive of our appearance on the coast, not a moment was lost in proceeding to Samarang; off which Port the Psyche was enabled to anchor at midnight, the Caroline having previously parted company in chase by signal; at day-light I weighed and stood into the roads, when the boats were despatched under the direction of Lieutenant Kersteman, assisted by Mr. Charles Sullivan, to attack and bring out the enemy's vessels there, the service was completely effected in a manner highly creditable to the Officers and men employed on it, the boats having taken possession of, and towed out from under a heavy fire from the batteries, an armed Schooner of 8 guns, and a large Merchant Brig. The early part of the morning has discovered to us two Ships and a Brig at anchor outside, and from one of them having the appearance of a ship of war not a doubt was to be entertain-

ed of their being enemies.—To be ready to take advantage of the first setting in of the sea breeze, the captured vessels were destroyed, and before noon His Majesty's ship was clear of the harbour in chase of the enemy, whose vessels had weighed and stood to sea.

I soon had the satisfaction of finding that the good sailing of His Majesty's Ship afforded me a fair prospect of closing with the ship of war, and at 3' 30 finding us fast coming up with them, they all bore up and ran on shore, about 9 miles to the westward of Samarang; opening at the same time a well directed fire on us, which on our anchoring in 3 fathoms water, was very smartly returned, though apparently without much success, the shoal water preventing my closing as near as I wished,—In a few minutes the armed ship struck, and at 30 minutes past 4 P. M. as I was preparing to hoist the boats out with an intention to attempt taking possession by boarding, the ship of war surrendered, the brig shortly afterwards fired a broadside, and hauled down her colours; on being boarded they prove to be the Resolutie armed merchant ship of 700 Tons, with a valuable cargo, having on board the colours and staff of the 23d European Battalion in the Dutch service, the Ceres, a remarkably fine brig in the Dutch company's service of 12 Guns, and 70 Men, a month from Batavia, under the convoy of the Scipio Corvette of 24 guns and 150 men; the latter had sustained very considerable damage, many shot having passed through her hull, her rigging much cut, and her commander, M. Carrega, mortally wounded.

I am happy to add that they were all got afloat the same night without injury, by the persevering activity of my Officers and men.

On the 1st the Caroline not having joined, and the ships company considerably reduced by the absence of 3 officers and 50 men in the Prizes, I was induced to accede to a proposal made by the Governor of Samarang for allowing the prisoners to go on shore, the officers signing their parole, and proper receipts being given for the Soldiers and Seamen.

I cannot too highly praise the zeal and activity displayed by the officers and men I have the honor to command, on the whole of this service, and I regret that the force of the enemy did not afford a fuller scope to their exertions.

I have the honor to be, SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) FLEETWOOD B. R. PELLEW.

(A true Copy) EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

Sec. to His Excellency.

LOSS OF THE HON. COMPANY'S SHIP GANGES.

To the Worshipful ROBERT PATTON,
SIR, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

I perform a painful duty in acquainting you with the total loss of the *Honourable Company's* Ship Ganges, lately under my command, on Friday the 29th ultimo off the Cape of Good Hope, in Lat. 38 S. and Long. 19 50 E. of Greenwich; the particulars of which are faithfully and carefully stated in an extract from her Log Book, which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

The Ship had been in a leaky state for some time previous to this melancholy event; indeed so much so, as to render it indispensably necessary that she should proceed under easy sail, and that the most prudent and cautious measures should be adopted by my Officers and self in the conduct of her.

On the 21st ultimo, it was my misfortune to separate in a gale of wind, from H. M. ship Concord, and the H. C. ships, viz. Bengal, Lady Jane Dundas, Asia, Walthamstow and Alexander, and next morning the H. C. ship St. Vincent only being in sight, I placed myself under the orders of Captain Jones, who with the most watchful and unceasing care, continued to keep as near the Ganges as circumstances would admit, from that time till the day on which she foundered.

You will participate in the satisfaction I feel in being able to acquaint you that not a single life has been lost in this ill-fated ship, though not less than 209 persons were on board but a few hours before she sunk; and from the state of the weather, it will be easy for you to imagine with what peculiar circumstances of difficulty and danger her Boats were hoisted out, and so *miraculous* as well as so *general* a preservation effected.

To Captain Jones of the St. Vincent who under providence, has been the happy instrument of our deliverance, his own feelings must have proved at the time, and will ever prove through life to him sources of higher satisfaction than any praise of mine can bestow, but I should ill discharge those duties which my present situation calls upon me to fulfill, if I did not express to you in this public manner, the strong and grateful sense which is entertained by my passengers, officers and self, of his humane and generous conduct, both previous to, and on the occasion of the loss of the Ganges, as also of his liberal hospitable attention to us on board the St. Vincent subsequent to that misfortune.

I have the honor to enclose a correct list of all who were on board the Ganges before it took place.

The meritorious services of my passengers, nobly and handsomely offered in a very trying and perilous situation, and entered into as they were, immediately on being accepted, in a manner that was equally pleasing to me and honourable to themselves, I must gratefully acknowledge, and never shall forget. Of my Officers I cannot speak in terms more adequate to their deserts or more satisfactory to themselves, than by saying they discharged their several duties in the most exemplary manner, and with respect to the ship's company, among whom must be classed a number of men of his Majesty's 77th Regiment working their passage home in her, I feel most happy in testifying that they united all the good qualities in British Seamen and British Soldiers, when placed together in scenes of danger and distress, till they could no longer be of service to the cause in which they were engaged.

I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon you as soon as I come on shore, and mean time beg leave to refer you to my second Officer, who is the bearer of

this letter, for any farther information which you may require on this distressing subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) T. HARINGTON.

H. C. ship Earl St. Vincent, 16th June, 1807.

Extract from the Log Book of the Ship GANGES.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1807.

"Light airs and cloudy in P.M.—A. M. a light breeze and fair, the swell much gone down, but the Ship still rolling dreadfully, and rendering it dangerous for the Boats to take persons on board, whether astern or alongside. At ¼ past noon the St. Vincent being still nearly four miles from us, there being seven feet water in the well, the stern post being now four inches off the dead wood, and the ship ungovernable by the helm. Got the launch at all risques alongside, having in vain attempted to put the Ladies on board of her out of the stern gallery tho' the railing was cut away for the purpose. At ½ past noon she left us with all the passengers, except Mr. Rolliston of the Bombay Civil Establishment, who insisted in a manner the most friendly to me, and the most honorable to himself, remaining on board until my Officers and self quitted the ship. At one P. M. the Yawl left us with the sick people, and some other ship's company and soldiers of his Majesty's 77th regiment, still working at the pumps with unabated vigour and good will. At three P. M. eight feet water in the well and the ship settling fast. At quarter past four, nine feet in the well, and seeing the launch on her return called the people up from the pumps. Down both Cutters, and sent them off as fast as prudence would permit, with orders not to return. At 5 the launch, Yawl and one of the St. Vincent's boats came alongside, and by half past five all had left the ship again full of people, the Third and Fifth Officers in charge of the Launch and Yawl. I immediately, after the Boats had quitted us, mustered the people, and there being 49 men still on board, (Mr. Rolliston, the Chief, Fourth and Sixth Officers, and myself included) again set the pumps to work, as the night was closing in fast, and the St. Vincent still at some distance from us. At 6 P. M. in company with the Chief Officer, Gunner and Carpenter, visited the Gun room for the last time, found the head of the stern post had forsaken the transom full six inches, the garboard seam of the counter two inches open for 6 or 7 feet down at least, the wood ends 5 inches off the stern post, and all the counter timber gone at the heels. At half past eight P. M. the St. Vincent's boat and the yawl once more came alongside, and then (and not till then) were the pumps finally quitted by my orders. Filled the two boats and dispatched them to return no more, five minutes afterward the launch came back to us, and at three quarter past eight, accompanied by Mr. Rolliston, the chief, fourth and sixth Officers, and all that remained of the ship's company, I quitted the unfortunate Ganges with three cheers from us all, and twenty minutes after boarded the St. Vincent in safety; where we were received by Captain Jones, with all that feeling and humanity which has distinguished his conduct since our separation from the Fleet, and here, before the journal of this eventful voyage is finally closed, I conceive it to be my duty to state, that on leaving the ship, she had ten feet water in the well, that she had settled half way up her bends, that she was wholly ungovernable by the helm, that the poop, quar-

ter deck and upper works generally were in motion, and that as no *human means* were left untried, so were no *human powers* equal to save her from destruction.

At day light the St. Vincent, from causes as must appear in the log book, having made but little progress in the night, saw the ship about five miles off with her masts, yards, and sails in the same situation as the preceding evening. At seven A. M. Captain Jones in compliance with my request, bore up towards her, and at nine accompanied by Mr. Rolliston, the chief and fourth Officer and a full compliment of men for the boat I pulled towards her in the launch, with the hope of saving some part (however small) of the property on board.

As we approached the ship, observed the water running out of the scuttles on the gun deck, and that of the fore castle was at times completely buried in the waves. Under such circumstences, the ship being evidently in a sinking state, we conceived it most prudent to relinquish our object, and therefore immediately returned to the St. Vincent, at this time not more than a ¾ of a mile distant. About four minutes before noon got alongside of her again, and fortunate it was that we did so, for scarcely had the launch been secured in that situation, before the Ganges with three close reefed topsails, set upon her fore and main yards square, cross jack yard spread up, and mizen stay sail sheet aft, fore sail in the brails and helm lashing alee, in a most extraordinary manner paid off before the wind, and in the lapse of one minute sunk entirely, going down head foremast (with all her masts standing, except the main top mast, which on the main yards touching the water, broke off at the cap, and fell forwards) and leaving on the minds of upwards of four hundred persons, who were witnesses to this most awful scene, an impression which the *feeling heart* may perhaps *conceive* but which never can I think, by the *ablest pen* be with *justice described.*

(Signed) T. HARINGTON,

ROYAL TIGER.

In the forenoon of the 1st instant, a Royal Tiger made his appearance in the Cantonment at the Mount, when he was pursued by several Artillery Men and ascended the Mount, where he was wounded by a Fuzil Ball which irritated him much, and in his passage across the Mount, he struck down two Natives—one of whom is now lingering with a lock jaw—the other not materially hurt.

The Tiger then crossed to the outer Mount, when he was attacked by an inconsiderate European, armed only with a stick, this Man was torn by the paws in his face, and bit severely in the thigh.—He is however doing well—Several Fuzil Balls being fired into the animal, he was killed, and triumphantly brought into the Cantonment on a Cart—He measured from the head to the end of the tail, near 10 feet—and in height near 5 feet.

The Tiger was seen by Villagers the night before, a few miles to the southward of the Mount.—This is the first instance of a Royal Tiger being seen in that Cantonment.

MADRAS—*October* 15, 1807.

LADY THEODOSIA CRADOCK.

We have seldom witnessed more gaiety at Madras than has been displayed during the present month, and however reluctant we are to intrude on private Entertainments, we cannot be silent on the present occasion—The principal families at the Settlement have strove to emulate each other, in their attention to Lady Theodosia Cradock, whose departure from this Presidency, will long be a source of extreme regret.

MRS. CASAMAIJOR'S MASQUERADE ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. Mrs. Casamaijor gave a ball at her house on the plain, to Lady Theodosia Cradock.—By those acquainted with this Lady, every thing that refined taste and unbounded hospitality could produce was anticipated.—The invitations expressed that masks would be admitted, and this novelty of course created uncommon interest.

The colonades of the hall and verandas were decorated with much elegance and judgment with leaves and flowers of different sorts, and produced a light and most pleasing effect.

Mrs. Casamaijor received her company in the veranda, from whence they passed to the adjoining rooms—Sir John and Lady Theodosia Cradock arrived shortly after ten o'clock, both habited in rich Dominos but without masks.

Among the best characters in the groupe, we noticed the following:

Lord Grizzle and Dollalolla by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Roworth—the former delivered the Dialogue with all the solemnity of Kemble, and with all the eccentricities of his novel pronunciation—this from the peculiar language of Tom Thumb, was a most exquisite treat, and given in the most happy manner by this inimitable performer—the bursts of applause which succeeded best bespoke the public opinion—the ranting of Dollalolla, was a most happy contrast to the solemnity assumed by Grizzle, and the whole scene went off with the greatest success—Mr. Wallace shortly after assumed the character of Richard the Third—and Mr. Roworth that of Lingo—with which the company were amused during the remainder of the evening.

A Tailor, on his Shopboard, with his goose, measure, &c. &c. by the Honorable A. Cole—this was a most arduous undertaking, from the weight and incumbrance with which he was surrounded —No obstacle appeared however to damp the ardour of this industrious tradesman, who measured his customers with the greatest skill and alacrity, soliciting their patronage by the following hand bill:

TIMOTHY STITCH, *Tailor and Ladies Habit-Maker,*
No. 3, Goose Lane, Cabbage-Square,

Solicits the favours of the Ladies and patronage of the gentlemen, and promises to pay the most punctual attention to all orders vouchsafed to him by either sex.

Mr. Timothy Stitch is just arrived from London, where he served his time under Messrs. Allan, and was foreman to Mr. Twitzer.

He furnishes short bills and gives long credit, and is perfect master of the newest and most admired fashions.

His work is so executed that deformity is converted into symmetry—Corpulency into taper neatness, and *vice versâ*, meagre leanness into genteel roduntity: in short, his art is so admirable that it in all cases supplies the place of nature.

N. B. All orders from country stations are most carefully attended to.

Night—by Lady Strange,—a most elegant dress,—the sombre appearance of the horizon, happily relieved by a profusion of brilliant stars of the first magnitude.

Secrecy—by Mrs. Oakes, who shortly after assumed the form of *Folly*, which was supported with much spirit during the evening—the attempt of setting fire to the sun by a farthing rushlight—was a most happy device—and highly illustrative of a want of understanding in the character.

House Maid—by Mr. Baker, who bustled through her part, with great attention to her employer.

The Landlady of the Angel, as ugly as the Devil—by Mr. Locker.—This was as capital a mask as we observed during the evening—the Landlady was well personified, and the language well suited to the occasion—Mr. Locker afterwards assumed a second character, that of a blind ballad singer with his dog, and delivered his ballads with great profusion*.

Two Barbers—by Mr. Coombe and Lieut. O'Donoghoe—these keen shavers lathered the company with their wit and puffed them with their compliments—both were received with great applause—their calling was announced by the following hand-bill, but the characters were too well supported to need the adventitious aid.

MESSIEURS TIMOTHY SCRATCEPOLE AND JONATHAN TUGHAIR,

Have the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that they have lately set up a shop, in the Perfumery-line, near the Nabob's.—

* Vide Apollonian Wreath, Page 623.

They have Wigs a la Titus and à la Gréque, besides assortments of Scratches, Bob Wigs, Ironmongery and Hard-ware—They have lately opened an Investment arrived in the Periwig Indiaman—consisting of all kinds of Cheeses, Pickles and Sadlery of the finest texture, Needles, Bodkins, and such like Grocery, &c. &c.

N. B. Messrs. S. and T. have Chimney-Sweepers under their employ.

A Gypsey—by Miss Casamaijor—a most excellent dress, supported with great spirit and success, and accompanied round the circle by Mr. Money in the same character.

An old English Baron—by Mr. A. Grant—The dignity and ease of the courtier happily blended—The Minuet with *an old fashionable Lady*, personified by Miss Jane Casamaijor, was far beyond any praise we can bestow.

A Constable—by Mr. Annesley—a very *civil* officer and who exerted his authority when called, with great justice and moderation.

A Fortune Teller—by Colonel Reynell—His predictions, when consulted, were given with great wit and much humour, and tended in no small degree to the hilarity of the evening.

A Drummer—by Master Cradock, very appropriate.

A Quaker—by Colonel Trapaud, an exceeding good mask.

Lord Griskin and Sir Charles Wissle—by Mr. Clark. One of the best masks in the room—exhibiting an old man on the one view and a young coxcomb on the other, accompanied by *Lady Barbara Crabstock and Miss Celestina Clotilda Clayflower*—by Mr. Gwatkin, likewise a double mask—the transformation of the four characters formed the most grotesque appearance possible—and called forth repeated bursts of laughter from the company.

A Scotch Pedlar—by Mr. James Balfour—much humour was displayed in the vending of his merchandize, and his rouge met a very ready sale; when his basket was expended—this gentleman, took another character, and appeared as a Lieutenant-general without discovery until unmasking for supper.

A Country Girl—by Mrs. Fuller—extremely artless, very engaging, and the dress most happily fancied.

A Pilgrim—by Miss Gahagan, who complained in a very affecting and moving strain of the toil and fatigue attendant on the journey to Mecca—and solicited with great success the sympathy and compassion of the multitude.

An Armenian Lady—by Mrs. Maitland, a most interesting and elegant mask, attended by Mr. Abbott in the costume of an Arab.

A Captive—by Miss Amelia Casamaijor—who solicited release from her chains, with great tenderness and feeling.

A Blue Devil—by Mr. Bayard—*A Black Devil*—by Mr. Ro-

berts, and *a Clown* by Mr. Cunliff ſhould not paſs without particular notice.

Two Fox Hunters—found moſt excellent ſupport in Lieutenant Kennedy and Lieutenant Campbell.

A mere Spectator—by Colonel Marriott—induſtrious in taking notes of the paſſing ſcene—and intent only on the objects before him.

A Spaniſh Gentleman—by Captain Warren, a moſt rich and ſplendid dreſs.

A Punch—by Lieutenant Clode,—and *Joan* by Lieutenant Jourdan, added greatly to the buſtle and intereſt of the evening.

A Scotch Methodiſt—by Major P. Bruce, was every thing that the moſt cynical could have wiſhed.

A Spaniard—by Mr. James Caſamaijor—a moſt magnificent dreſs, highly illuſtrative of the national character, and ſupported with becoming ſtate and hauteur.

A Groupe of Savoyards—by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Ogilvie, and Miſs Williams—moſt intereſting figures, attired in elegant fancy dreſſes—and much followed throughout the night.

A Quaker and two Quakereſſes—Mr. and Mrs. Orme and Mrs. W. Grant, extremely natural, and the dreſſes very ſimple and neat.

Old Women—Of thoſe which we diſcovered, the moſt loquacious and conſequently the moſt characteriſtic, were the maſks of Mrs. Irving and Captain Brown.

A Friar—by Captain Wells.—*The Devil* by Mr. Robertſon. —*An old Clothſman* by Mr. Digby—*Tom Bowling* by Captain Maſhall, of the 59th—*A Black Devil* by Captain Fuller, were uncommonly well ſupported.

There were many other characters in the room, which we could not diſcover, the whole forming a groupe, which for variety of character, excellence of ſupport, and hilarity of ſpirit, could not have been excelled in the mother country.

About one o'clock, the ſupper rooms were thrown open, and diſplayed every luxury that India, Europe or China could produce. —Every one now being unmaſked, the ſcene, if poſſible, was more animating than before, and it appeared, to uſe the words of an admired poet, as if

> —— "On hoſpitable thought intent
> What choice to choſe for delicacy beſt
> What order, ſo contrived as not to mix
> Taſtes not well joined, inelegant, but bring
> Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindlieſt change."

After ſupper the company returned to the ball room, and coun-

try dances commenced, which continued until nearly five o'clock on Tuesday morning.—The party then reluctantly retired from one of the most brilliant and splendid entertainments ever given in this settlement.

SUBSCRIPTION ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PANTHEON.

A grand entertainment consisting of a Ball and Supper was given by subscription at the Pantheon on Wednesday evening to Lady Theodosia Cradock, demonstrative of the high esteem of the settlement, and the consequent regret that will be experienced on her Ladyship's departure for Europe.

The entertainment to which the whole settlement were invited, was under the management of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. A. Grant, Mr J. Balfour, Colonel Munro, Major Blacker, the honorable A. Cole, Mr J. Sulivan, Mr. Goldie, and Mr. Baker.

The Theatre of the Pantheon had been decorated for the occasion, and a very elegant supper room had been fitted up with the greatest splendour and brilliancy.

The managers were all attired in green coats lined with buff, black velvet cape and cuffs, and on the left breast the crest of her Ladyship's family, richly embroidered in gold, with the family motto of *Toujour prê*—buff waistcoats, and the remainder of the dress black.

The arrival of Lady Theodosia, at the gate leading to the Pantheon, was announced by a display of blue lights of the most brilliant hue we ever witnessed—the whole country was as light as at noon day, and they continued to burn with unabated lustre until her Ladyship reached the steps leading to the veranda, where the whole of the managers were stationed to conduct her Ladyship to the ball room, the band playing God save the King.

Dancing shortly after commenced—the first set being led down by her Ladyship and Mr. Roebuck, the senior manager.

The Dance continued until near twelve o'clock, when the company, the most numerous we ever saw, retired to the supper room—where the tables were covered with every luxury.

Immediately after supper, the health of Lady Theodosia Cradock was announced from the chair, the most unbounded applause followed—in so much that it was some minutes before sufficient silence could be procured to drink it as intended with three times three.

The health of Sir John Cradock and the homeward bound, immediately followed, and was succeeded by "the Ladies who have

honored us with their company."—"The Government General and the Governments of India," and the Navy and Army.

Lady Theodosia Cradock then gave

"PROSPERITY TO THE SETTLEMENT OF MADRAS."

The company then returned to the ball room, when Lady Theodosia led down a dance in the Theatre with General Fuller—and it was not until a very late hour, the company retired from this splendid and well conducted entertainment.

It was intended that the floor of the Theatre should have been richly ornamented, and the following masterly plan had been drawn for the purpose, but want of time prevented its execution prior to the day fixed on for the entertainment.

The plan of the floor was divided into compartments, in the centre of which, encircled with a rich Egyptian border, was represented an allegorical female figure of Asia, seated beneath a palm tree, weeping the departure of her Ladyship in an antique galley, which appeared in the distance, the sun setting in the horizon.

Above this devise a figure of fame bearing a scroll on which was inscribed "Theodosia."

Below, encircled by a wreath of Laurel, the word "Farewell,"—supported by branches of palm and Laurel.

On each side the centre circle were represented the emblems of of music and dancing, within an oval wreath of myrtle, and surrounded by a red border of an octagon shape.

Round the large circle in the centre, four smaller ones, in the two upper were exhibited the Arms of England and Ireland, those below containing the stars of the Orders of Bath and the Crescent.

In two compartments between these on either side the antic circle, a branch of palm and the Cadenens of Mercury, emblematical of peace and commerce.

At the four angles, in oblong squares, surrounded by a border in the same taste with the other compartments, ornamented devises those above, containing military trophies, antique and modern, below on one side, the arms of the East India Company, surrounded with commercial emblems, and on the other, the Egyptian pyramids, with military spoils in the fore ground.

The whole of these ornaments arranged as above described, were surrounded by a rich border, in the same taste with that of the centre compartment.

The above composition was the design of a gentleman well known in this settlement for his elegant acquirements.

MR. JAMES BALFOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, a grand entertainment consisting of a Ball and Supper was given to her Ladyship by Mr. James Balfour, whose house was fitted up with much taste for the occasion.

The floor of the Dancing Room exhibited the initials of her Ladyship, surrounded by a wreath of Myrtle, and illumined from a Crown of Laurel—In the centre the Harp and other national Instruments encircled with the motto "*Tria juncta in uno*"—At the bottom of the room the letters J F. C. complimentary to his Excellency Sir J. Cradock, with the medallions of the Order of the Garter suspended from a Garland of Oak leaves, at the top of which was an antique helmet.—The whole being encompassed by a rich and deep Egyptian border—planned with great judgement, and executed with correspondent taste.

The Supper Tables, four in number, were laid in the adjoining Rooms and Verandas, and though capable of receiving upwards of two hundred persons, were completely filled—Every attention had been bestowed to anticipate the wishes of the Company, who did not retire until past four o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Honorable the Governor—His Excellency the Admiral, the Members of Council, Lieutenant General Macdowall, Major Generals Campbell, Fuller and Pater, with the other principal Families resident at Madras, were present.

MR. CECIL SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening the 7th inst. an entertainment of a similar description was given to her Ladyship by Mr. Cecil Smith.

GENERAL CAMPBELL.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, the Military Officers residing at the Presidency, above the rank of Subalterns, gave a splendid Entertainment to Major General Campbell, on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe. The dinner was given in Tents pitched in the grounds of the Pantheon; these were superbly ornamented, the pillars supporting the Tents being covered with gold coloured foil, and the top studded with innumerable stars of the same materials.

About 300 persons sat down to a most excellent dinner, at which the choicest viands were served up, and the most exquisite wines liberally supplied. The arrangement does much credit to the Gentlemen who officiated as Stewards on this memorable occasion. Major General Pater, on whose right hand sat General Campbell, was the President, and Dr. Anderson, the vice president of the day.

The following is the order of the Toasts drank on the occasion.

1. The King—God bless him!
2. The Queen and Royal Family.
3. General Campbell.
4. The Honorable Company.
5. The Navy of England.
6. Duke of York and the Army.
7. The Governor General and the Governments of India.
8. The immortal memory of Lord Nelson.
9. Sir Edward Pellew and success to him!
10. The memory of Lord Cornwallis.
11. General Hewitt and the Army of India.
12. Success to our Arms by Sea and Land.
13. The Ladies of the Settlement.
14. The 94th Regiment the and homeward bound.

At a dinner given expressly to General Campbell, it may perhaps be needless to say that the company drank his health with such enthusiasm, as evinced their attachment to this veteran Officer, and their good wishes for his health and prosperity.

Some most capital Songs were sung by various Gentlemen, and these materially contributed to the harmony and good humour of the evening. The enlivening bowl was circulated with vigour until three in the morning, when the General retired, accompanied by a still numerous circle of friends.

The Honorable the Governor, and Sir John Cradock honored the Company with their presence, and retired about 10 o'clock.

We were happy to see the utmost cordiality prevail during the whole period of this entertainment given to the Father of the Coast Army, and as many of our readers may be unacquainted with all the services of this veteran Officer, we subjoin a summary of his military career.

Major General Dugald Campbell came into India a Cadet in 1767, and served with the Grenadiers at the successful battles, at Trinconiallie against Hyder and the Nizam in September and in December of the same year in that of Vanidambaddy against Hyder only. He was afterwards removed to the Cavalry, and

ſerved with them in all the principal actions during the remainder of the war, under General Joſeph Smith.

In 1776, he obtained the rank of Captain, Major in 1783, Colonel in 1795, Commandant of the Honorable Company's Cavalry in 1796; Major General in January 1798: aſſumed the command of the coaſt army on the 22d October 1804, on the departure of Lieut. General Stuart, and relinquiſhed it on the 12th February 1805 on the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. F. Cradock.

In 1772, he obtained the command of a Regiment of Cavalry, and held it until November 1780, when he was appointed Quarter Maſter General of the Army, commanded by that illuſtrious, and ever to be lamented Hero, Sir Eyre Coote, in which capacity he ſerved till the end of 1791, when he became commandant of the Cavalry in the Field, on the departure of Sir Henry Coſby for Europe; and had the honour of ſerving as ſuch, until the concluſion of that war.

He was preſent at both the ſieges of Tanjore, in 1774, under General Smith; at the ſiege of Pondicherry, in 1778, under Sir Hector Munro; and commanded a Brigade of Infantry at the ſiege of the ſame place in 1793, under General Brathwaite—after which he commanded the province of Tinnevelly, till appointed Commandant of the Honorable Company's Cavalry in 1796.

In the latter part of the year 1800 he was appointed to the Staff and to command in the Ceded Diſtricts, where he was actively employed in bringing that newly acquired territory into order, until the Army took the Field for the Mahratta War in January 1803—He was ſecond in command of the Grand Army under Lieutenant General Stuart, and commanded the army left by that Officer in the Doab, when he had an opportunity, by making ſeveral rapid marches with the *Elite* of his army only, of deſtroying a formidable force of the enemy who threatened an irruption into the Company's Territory.

In July laſt he was removed to the command of Myſore, which he reſigned on the 17th Sept. to return to Europe, where he will be followed by the regrets and good wiſhes of all ranks in this Settlement; as during the period of 40 years Service he has uniformly obtained the approbation of all thoſe Officers under whom he has ſerved, as alſo of Government—In wiſhing him a ſafe voyage, and every earthly happineſs during his life, we are aſſured, we ſpeak not only the general ſentiment of the coaſt army, but alſo of all other perſons who had the happineſs of his acquaintance.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MACDOWALL.

On the 23d ultimo, by appointment the Officers of the Native Corps stationed at Wallajabad, dined together in honor of Lieutenant General MACDOWALL, being appointed to the command of the Coast Army. The evening was spent with the greatest harmony, and amongst a variety of other Toasts, the following appropriate ones were given.

TOAST.—The King.
TUNE.—God Save the King.
TOAST.—The Wooden Walls of Old England.
TUNE.—Rule Britannia.
TOAST.—The Duke of York and Army.
TUNE.—Duke of York's March.
TOAST.—Success to General Macdowall and the Coast Army.
TUNE.—British Grenadiers.
TOAST.—Lord Minto and the Governments in India.
TUNE.—Lord Wellesley's March.
TOAST.—General Hewitt and the Indian Army.
TUNE.—Lord Lake's March.
TOAST.—Our Honorable Employers.
TUNE.—Money in both Pockets.
TOAST.—Colonel Lockhart.
TOAST.—Colonel St. Leger.

Extract of a Letter from Bellary, October 12, 1807.

On Saturday evening a dinner was given by the officers of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, to the officers in the cantonment and garrison of Bellary, in honor of lieutenant general Macdowall's appointment to the command of the coast army. The company consisting of about forty, were regaled with every delicacy of the season and what with the influence of good *magnum bonums*, and the general spirit of mirth and harmony that prevailed, the pleasures of the festive board were prolonged to a late hour. A happier evening I have seldom passed.

Although the uncertain state of the weather prevented the fair part of the creation from gracing the entertainment, they were not *out of mind*, and bumpers were quaffed to their charms, in all the variety of sentiment, that inventive fancy could suggest.

I send you some of the principal toasts that were given.

TOAST.—The King.
TUNE.—God save the King.
TOAST.—The Navy.
TUNE.—Rule Britannia.

TOAST.—The Duke of York and the Army.
TUNE.—Duke of York's March.
TOAST.—General Macdowall.
TUNE.—The British Grenadiers.
TOAST.—General Hewitt, and the Indian Army.
TUNE.—The Grenadier's March.
TOAST.—General Campbell and a pleasant voyage to him.
TUNE.—O send Lewie Gordon home.
TOAST.—Lord Minto and the Governments in India.
TUNE.—Lord M'Donald's Reel.
TOAST.—Our late Governor General the Marquis of Wellesley.
TUNE.—The Marquis of Wellesley's March.
TOAST.—To the memory of those who fell in the glorious 23d Sept. 1803.
TUNE.—March in the battle of Prague.
TOAST.—Success to General Wellesley, in whatever quarter of the Globe he may be employed.
TUNE.—The downfall of Paris.
TOAST.—Sir William Clarke, and the troops in the ceded districts.
TUNE.—Light Infantry March.
TOAST.—The Honorable East India Company.
TUNE.—Money in both Pockets.
TOAST.—Colonel Colin Macaulay.
TUNE.—March of the 3d Battalion 7th Regiment.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ASSAYE.

The 23d ultimo being the anniversary of the battle of Assaye, Lieutenant-colonel Gore and the officers of the 33d regiment, gave a splendid dinner in the regimental mess room at Hyderabad, in honor of their Colonel Sir Arthur Wellesley, to the resident and suite, the commanding officer of the force, general staff and heads of corps and departments.

A grand march composed by Captain Sydenham, to be called Sir Arthur Wellesley's March, was played for the first time by the band of the regiment.

The health of the gallant hero was drank with three times three, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

Extract of a Letter from Cannanore, dated the 25th Ultimo.

Yesterday evening was given by her Highness the Beebee, to the Settlement of Cannanore, one of the grandest and most sumptuous entertainments witnessed at this gay and lively station for many months.—the occasion of which was to celebrate the marriage of her Highness's grand daughter.

About 8 o'clock, on the arrival of one of the Ladies, in the Grand Hall, a curtain was thrown open, and her Highneſs the Beebee moved forward,

"Heaven in her eye, in every geſture dignity and love,"

when an animated interchange of civilities, expreſſive of much cordiality enſued—The Rajah too joined with his revered Mother-in-law, in welcoming their gueſts, and aſſuring them, by the urbanity of his demeanour of his heartfelt ſatiſfaction at ſuch an aſſemblage.

A Dance was announced in the notes of invitation, but it was with the deepeſt regret that the preſence of only two-thirds of our Female Society precluded the poſſibility of this prevailing—To beguile the time, therefore, Fireworks, terrific and comical, were ſeſt off within the ſquare of the Palace, which was grandly illumined on this occaſion, and Cards were introduced, though evidently to the great diſappointment of many of the Gentleman, who rather choſe to ſee a diſplay of feminine charms and ſymmetry in the merry dance.

A Supper, combining the luxuries of Europe and the Indies, was laid on the Table at 11 o'clock,—a cheerful circulation of the Glaſs and flowing Can quickly ſucceeded, and was kept up with the aid of the enlivening Song, 'till a late hour the enſuing morning, when all departed pleaſed and well delighted with the Entertainment in general, but chiefly with the condeſcending and anxious ſolicitude of the Rajah during the repaſt.

☞ REMARKS.—It may appear ſomewhat incongruous to call the ſon-in-law of the Beebee, by the title of Rajah; however it is that by which he is generally denominated, but I have not ſufficient local knowledge to reconcile it.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF DELHI.

The 11th of September being the Anniverſary of the battle of Delhi, the Officers of the 2d Regiment, and 1ſt Battalion 14th Regiment, who had the honor of ſharing in the glory of that ever memorable day, celebrated the occaſion by a ſplendid entertainment in the New Theatre, at Barrackpore—at which were preſent, the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor General; General St. Leger and Staff; the whole of the Officers and Ladies of the Station, and a numerous party of Viſitors from the Preſidency.

The Theatre was fitted up in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance and taſte; the decorations were beautiful and appropriate, and laid out

with great judgment; but thoſe which attracted the moſt deſerved attention, were two beautiful tranſparencies, by Home; one placed over the grand entrance of the Theatre, the other at the extremity of the ſtage. The effect was brilliant.

> "Motion and life did every part inſpire,
> "Bold was the work, and prov'd the artiſt's fire."

To the liberal exertions of this ingenious Artiſt, the Station at different times, has been much indebted.

At 7 o'clock, the company began to aſſemble, and at ½ paſt 7, the Right Honorable Lord Minto, attended by his Suite, and General St. Leger and Staff, arrived at the Theatre, and were received at the entrance by the Managers appointed to conduct the Entertainment.

About 8 o'clock, the party (upwards of a hundred) ſat down to an excellent Dinner; the wines were various, and of the beſt quality, and many loyal and appropriate toaſts were drank, with enthuſiaſtic plaudits, and accompanied with popular tunes.

The King.—*God ſave the King.*

The Queen and Royal Family.—*Merrily danc'd the Quaker's Wife.*

Lord Lake and the Battle of Delhi, 3 times 3.—*See the Conquering Hero comes.*

Lord Minto and the Supreme Government of India, 3 times 3.—*The Garb of Old Gaul.*

General St Leger and the Army of Bengal, 3 times 3.—*British Grenadiers.*

The Honorable Eaſt India Company, 3 times 3.—*Money in both Pockets.*

By Lord Minto.

The Ladies who have honored us with their company at Dinner.—*The Laſs of Pattie's Mill.*

Colonel Morris and the Officers at Barrackpore, 3 times 3.—*Grenadiers March.*

Lord Welleſley, 3 times 3.—*St. Patrick's day in the Morning.*

General Welleſley, and the Battle of Aſſaye, 3 times 3.—*Britons ſtrike Home.*

The Navy, 3 times 3.—*Rule Britannia.*

The Duke of York, and the Army, 3 times 3.—*Duke of York's March.*

The Ladies retired at 10 o'clock; his Lordſhip and General St. Leger about an hour after. The company was in high ſpirits, and cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction ſeemed to animate every countenance.

Several excellent Songs were ſung, and many Toaſts drank, among which were the following:

To the memory of our Brother Officers, who fell in the late glorious War.—ENCORED.

A ſpeedy and honorable Peace, or a long and glorious War.

The party retired at a late hour, highly pleaſed with the conviviality of the entertainment, which was conducted throughout with a degree of order and regularity, which reflects the higheſt credit upon thoſe who were entruſted with its management.

MADRAS,—October 21.

On Monday last arrived the ship Clyde, Captain Burnsides, from Calcutta the 22d instant, she brings intelligence of a violent storm having been felt in the Bay, by which near 18 sail of vessels of different descriptions had been lost, amongst these are four country ships which had been captured by the enemy, of which one is the Aplin. The Clyde picked up the Aplin's boat, with four Frenchmen on board, and several Lascars who escaped from the ship when she was foundering. From these men she learnt that the French frigate Piedmontese was in the Bay, and had captured several country ships; and the H. C. ship Marquis of Wellesley, which sailed to the Mauritius as a cartel, would be detained there until the return of the frigate, Captain James of the Maria died of the Liver on board the Piedmontese.

We further learn that H. M. frigate, Greyhound, Captain Trowbridge, had arrived at the Isle of France, under a flag of Truce, to enquire after the fate of the Blenheim and Java; that his flag had been respected by General De Caen, who, unable to afford him any other intelligence of these ships save that general report stated them to have foundered off Madagascar, gave him an order addressed to all persons under the dominion of the French Government, directing them to impart to Captain Trowbridge all they might know concerning the vessels, and to afford him every facility during the continuance of his cruize in search of his Father.

We are also informed that two French frigates from Europe, were daily expected to arrive at the Mauritius.

The ship Hunter, having on board two military Officers, Passengers from Bengal, was taken by the French Privateer, Le Revenu, commanded by Mr. Surcouff, carrying 20 long eighteen Pounders, and manned with Europeans, amongst whom we are sorry to learn are the crew of an English guinea man captured by Surcouff on his passage to India; they call themselves Americans but a great portion of the Hibernian brogue, betrays the country of most of them. When the Hunter struck, Captain Williams, and the military Officers were ordered on board the Privateer, where they were all detained for 24 hours, during this period, a Lieutenant, and eleven men were sent on board the Hunter and who, having taken out all the Provisions, except some Rice, returned to their own ship. A vessel now appearing in sight, Surcouff determined to go after her, and as from her distance he could

not ascertain her strength he did not chose to weaken his crew further. He therefore permitted the two military Officers to return on board their own ship, having first obliged them to sign their parole, and then allowed the Hunter to proceed to Madras, where she is now safely arrived—Captain Williams, is however detained on board the Revenu. Amongst the vessels taken by Surcouff are the Aplin, since foundered—The Trafalgar, and the Mangles.

Lieutenants M'Donagh and M'Kenzie, of the Bengal military service, were the Passengers on board the Hunter. The treatment they experienced from the commander Surcouff, is highly creditable to him, and such as forms a great contrast to the conduct of Mr. Moreau of the Piedmontaise. The Lieutenant who boarded the Prize was anxious to meet their convenience in every respect; he advised them to eat heartily as provisions were very scarce on board Le Revenu, which accounts for their removing the provisions from the Hunter. On their permitting these Officers to return on board the Hunter, it was intended to furnish them with an ample supply, and to this end they were desired to follow Surcouff when he went in chase of a ship in sight. The Hunter, however, was unable to keep up with the Privateer, as the Frenchmen had cut away some of the sails from the masts; she therefore soon lost sight of her companion, and the crew subsisted on rice until they arrived in Madras Roads.

The Walpole, having on board his excellencey general Hewitt, commander in chief of India, and family, have arrived at Diamond Harbour. The Walpole was totally dismasted by the late storm in the bay. The honorable company's ship Ceylon arrived at the same time.

We are informed that it was in a great measure owing to the exertions of a detachment of thirty men of his majesty's 30th regiment, who were on board the Walpole, that the ship was preserved.

Extract of a Letter from Calingapatam, dated 7th October, 1807.

" We beg leave to inform you that we are in the roads having been put on board the Paria, just arrived, by captain Epron of the French frigate Piedmontaise yesterday at 10 A. M. We enclose you a list of the vessels captured by that ship and the names of the commanders, and request you will have the goodness to send boats for us. The Piedmontaise was in sight from us this morning bearing about N. E. by N. We further beg leave to inform you since we were captured by her she has been cruizing between the lat. N. 17 and N. 11-36, and were three days close in with Vi-

nagapatam, and captured the Danish ship off that port near enough to have been seen by those on shore. The frigate had English colours flying at that time and captured all ships excepting the Udny, under that flag. The Piedmontese is a frigate of the largest dimensions although she has the appearance of a vessel of much less force; she seldom or ever shews French colours, she is painted with a broad yellow streak fore and aft, galleries and head rails, ports not distinguishable, and has a long narrow red vane at the main. She has top gallant crosses, but no sliding sky sail masts, a white woman head, rather low; she has no open gang ways but filled up fore and aft; her top gallant sails are very square and not much hoist, particularly her mizen one. On leaving the isle of France she had 400 men. but from manning the different prizes she has now about 320, exclusive of the Portuguese taken in the different ships that have entered, or been pressed into the service. From what we observed we think she does not sail well before the wind, but close hauled, uncommonly fast; it is likewise our opinion from their having a knowledge of the Powerful, and other cruizers being off Ceylon, they will make their passage back to the isle of France by the Eastern side of the bay; there is likewise a privateer commanded by Surcoof now in the bay that it is reported to sail uncommonly fast. We have communicated every circumstance we are in possession of with the hope that it may prove serviceable. We have likewise understood that two frigates are expected at the isle of France of similar dimensions to the Piedmontaise, called—L'Italienne and Le Sultain."

Calingapatam, 7th October, 1807.

VESSELS TAKEN.

One Native Vessel named the Calcutta.

Caroline, - -	*Eggleton.*
Sarah, - - -	*Henderson.*
Maria, - - -	*James. died on board the frigate on the 29th September.*
Eliza, - - -	*Sparkes.*
Udny, - - -	*Waters.*
Danisburgh, -	*Winter.*
Highland Chief,	*Mackpeace.*

Accounts from Bengal state that Moonshee Moulavee Meer Abdool Alee, is proceeding to England for the purpose of instructing the Students at Hertford College, in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages, He goes on the Extra ship Union.

HIS MAJESTY'S FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE PROVINCIAL COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Berhampore, August 31.

Major General St. Leger was highly gratified at his inspection this morning of His Majesty's 53d Regiment. It's very general good appearance, correctness of movement, and very excellent advance in line, with the efficiency of it's self formed artillery, do great credit to Lieut. Colonel Mawby, the Officers, and Men of that respectable corps.

The Provincial Commander in Chief is very happy to find, that with this tribute of his entire approval, the conduct of the 53d Regiment has been such as to inspire a most general commendation, and to render their departure a source of regret to every order and rank of Society at this station.

Berhampore, September 8, 1807.

On the departure of the 1st Battalion of H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot from this Station, Major General Palmer complies with the dictates both of duty and his personal feelings, to record his high approbation of the exemplary conduct of this excellent Corps, during the time which it has been stationed in these Cantonments.—The Major General requests of Lieut. Colonel Mawby to accept his warmest acknowledgements for the unremitted attention which he has given, not only to the dicipline of the Corps, but to the decent and orderly behaviour of the men, when off duty and in Barracks: To the Officers of the Battalion, the Major General returns his sincere and cordial thanks for the chearfulness and alacrity with which they have executed the various duties of the Station, and for their deportment in private life, which has justly rendered them estimable to every branch of the Society in this neighbourhood.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Major General adds his testimony to the commendable behaviour of the Non Commissioned Officers and men of the Battalion, particularly in the humanity and kindness which they have observed in all their intercourse with the Natives.—It is with pride and pleasure that the Major General declares he has not once been compelled to any painful exertion of authority against any individual of this respectable Corps, since he has had the honor to be placed in command over it.—It only remains for the Major General to express his sincere regret, at the removal of the Batalion, and to offer his fervent wishes, for its renown and prosperity.

" Berhampore, August 28.

" Wednesday evening, a farewell dinner, ball, and supper were given by His Majesty's 53d regiment to the officers of the 7th native infantry, and the Staff, as well as the Civilians of this Station. The arrival of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and His Majesty's 22d regiment, happened most opportunely, to give additional eclat, and to bring a greater concourse of rank and fashion to the feast.

" On the entrance of His Excellency, the band struck-up; and dinner soon afterwards was announced; when a company, upwards of a hundred, sat down to a table well covered with viands, the best produce of the land. After the cloth was removed, seve-

ral highly appropriated toasts were given by Colonel Mawby, of the 53d, among which, that of "the memory of Lord Lake,"—and "General St Leger, and the Bengal army," were drank with universal enthusiasm and brusts and applause.

"About ten, the company adjourned to the ball-room, when a set of about fifteen couple was formed. The spacious room was lighted up in a most splendid and brilliant stile. Refreshments of every kind were served round, from time to time. Among many fine women who graced the dance, the young and lovely two Miss St. Leger's, shone forth conspicuously: equally attractive from genuine modesty, native simplicity, and a sweetly interesting expression of countenance. We also particularly remarked the courtly and elegant manner in which Sir Wm. Keir, and Mrs. Mawby, figured the winding dance.

"About midnight, the doors of the supper-room were thrown open, and the party sat down to a cold repast, where the richest fruits of the season, and all works of pastry and confection were scattered in tasteful profusion. About half past one, the younger part of the company resumed the sport of the merry step and the light fantastic toe; and kept it up till a late hour; while others, more inclined to relish the juice of the generous grape resumed that service, and enjoyed the pleasures of the social board till a later hour. In fact, the whole evening past away with the utmost hilarity, politeness and good humour.—To the gay actor in the scene, it yielded a lively joy; to the man who delights to see rational happiness diffused throughout society, it yielded a purer and sublimer satisfaction; but to the serious observer, that cordiality, good understanding and harmony, that appeared to exist between the King's and Company's service, and which the cause of the entertainment, as well as the conduct of it so strongly evinced, yielded a more solid pleasure."

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1, 1807.

Correct lists of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the Honorable Company's ships Baring, Admiral Gardner, Union, Tottenham and Devaynes.

Per regular ship Baring, captain James Carnegie, to Europe.

Mrs. Mathews—Mrs. Griffith Jones—W. C. Smyth, esq. of the Honorable Company's civil service on this establishment—lieutenant H. C. Smyth of the engineers—lieut. Cope Williams, of H. M. 53d regiment—Mr. G. Lane, late lieutenant in the 8th native regiment—Mr. Griffith Jones, and Master John Brightman.

Per regular ship Admiral Gardner, captain W. J. Eastfield, to Europe.

Mr. Littleton Lister, cadet.

To Fort St. George:—Ensign Coane, of H. M. 78th regiment.

Per extra ship Union, captain John Mackintosh, to Europe.

Mrs. Walker—George Thompson, esq. of the Honorable Company's civil service, on this establishment—major Henry Lennon, of the 18th native regiment—lieutenant J. Hunter, of the 16th native regiment—ensign William Williamson, of the Madras establishment—Mr. James Kerns, cadet—Mr. A. Munro, late agent for camels and gram—Mr. Andrew Hunter.

CHILDREN:—Masters Thomas William Smith, Wm. Nelson Hedger, and Francis Finglass.

Per extra ship Tottenham, captain Thomas Jones, to Europe.

Mrs. Hedger—John Routledge, esq. of the Honorable Company's civil service on this establishment—Mr. Peter Graham, assistant surgeon of H. M. 22d foot—lieutenant W. White, of H. M. 8th regiment of dragoons—lieutenant A. H. Hervey, of the Bombay establishment—lieutenant William Norton, of H. M. 22d foot.

CHILDREN:—Masters Edward and William O'Brien.

Per extra ship Devaynes, captain William Adderley, to Europe.

Mrs Grœme—Mr. Hugh Fraser.

CHILDREN:—Masters Charles Herbert Harington, Hastings Hawes Harington, and Charles Harington Grœme, and Miss Caroline Mary Grœme.

List of Passengers proceeding to Prince of Wales' Island, and to Sea, for the benefit of their health, on board the Honourable Company's ship Lord Duncan, captain E. C. Bradford.

To Prince of Wales Island:—Colonel J. Morris, commanding the 20th native regiment—captain L. Wiggins, of ditto—lieute. H. S. Montague, of ditto.

To Sea:—lieutenant Andrew Lyall, of the 8th native regiment—lieutenant Archibald Galloway, adjutant and quarter master of the 14th native regiment.

The Honorable Company's ship Metcalf, Captain M. Isaacke, arrived at the moorings at Diamond harbour on Thursday se'ennight.

Passengers, from Bombay,—Messrs. Sheridan and Sotheby, writers, Lieutenant Valiant, H. M. 66th Regiment,—Captain Sheen country service,—Mr. Mosely,—Lieutenant Charles Steuart, H. M. 33d Regiment, landed at Masulipatam.

CALCUTTA,—September 24.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, by the Honorable Company's Extra ship General Stuart, Captain John Rogers.

Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cock, Mrs Metcalfe, Miss Hook,—Capt. Lionel Hook, of the 1st Regt. N. I. and Honorary Aid de Camp to the Right Hon. the Governor General.—Captain Young, of H. M 33d Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Trevor, of the 16th N, I.—Lieut. C. Andrews, of H. M. 53d Regt.—Mr. Henry Burden, Mr. John Broome, Mr. Thomas Kidd, Mr. Francis Metcalfe, and Mr. George Smith.

Children:—Miss A. Metcalfe, and Master Thomas Metacalfe; and two Children of Mr. Francis Lawrence.

Lieutenant Colonel Worsley, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, proceeds to sea, passenger, with the General Stuart, for the benefit of his health.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. S. Salter, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. D Scott, Register of the Zillah Court at Goruckpore, and Assistant to the Magistrate at that Station.

Mr. C. W. Gardiner, Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

Mr. E. Bennett, assistant to the collector of Dacca.

Mr. George Udny, a member of the board of trade.

Mr. James Taylor, attorney at law to the Honorable Company, in the room of Mr. Jackson deceased.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. H. Trant, assistant to the Secretary and to the Persian and Hindoostanee translator to the board of commissioners in the ceded and conqured provinces.

Mr. Edmund Parker, collector to the district of Jessore.

Mr. Henry Dawes, assistant to the collector of Nuddea.

Mr. R. T. J. Glynn, assistant to the magistrate of the city of Benares, and to the register of the civil court at that station.

Mr. R. B. Gardiner, assistant to the magistrate of the district of Dacca, and to the register of the civil court at that station.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS *by the Honorable the Court of Directors.*

Colonel Henry Oakes, military auditor general at Bombay.

Captain John Hayes, master attendant at Calcutta, and to succeed Cudbert Thornhill, Esq. in the office of superintendent of marine affairs at that presidency, (a department newly created) on the death, resignation, or removal of that Gentleman.

Robert Anderson, Esq. to succeed George Taswell, Esq. as master attendant at Madras on the death, resignation or removal of that Gentleman.

CALCUTTA SUPREME COURT.

The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to appoint William Blackstone, Esq. register of the court

Charles Walley, Esq. Proctor, Attorney, and Clerk to the Honorable Sir John Royds.

BOMBAY,—September 16.

On Wednesday evening, a very splendid and elegant Ball and Supper were given to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement by the Gentlemen of the Governor's family, in the house formerly occupied by the Captains of his Majesty's Navy—We have seldom witnessed a more brilliant assemblage of beauty and elegance in this Settlement than was displayed on that occasion—the Honorable the Governor, and the Members of Council were present;—the front of the house was ornamented with very beautiful transparencies, interspersed with pendant lamps, the hall and verandahs were illuminated by beautiful lustres, and the floors decorated with a variety of figures done in different coloured chalk; in the center of the hall, in an oval, was a representation of the Graces accompanied by Hymen:—the supper tables were laid out in the back verandah, and the other apartments, and afforded a gratification to the eye from the neatness of their appearance, whilst a profussion of good things gratified another sense, and the wines of every description were of a superior quality. This lively dance commenced a little after nine o'clock and continued till midnight, when the company sat down to supper, after the repast it recommenced and continued until an early hour.

The whole was conducted in a style, seldom equalled, and certainly never surpassed in this settlement, and reflected the highest credit on the Gentlemen, who superintended it.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,—*Sept* 23, 1807.

PRIZE COURT.

Minerva, Frederick Hussey, *Master*.

On Friday the 11th Instant, Sir James Mackintosh gave judgement in this cause.

This was a case of an American ship taken on the 3d December 1806, going from Manilla to Batavia.

The ship had left Providence in August 1806 had touched at the Isle of France, from which place she sailed to Batavia, thence she went to Tegall and Manilla, and on her voyage from this last place back again to Batavia she was detained. Her cargo consisted chiefly of Indigo and Dollars.

It appeared that she was under the direction of a Supercargo on board, as to her employment in trade both in respect of the cargoes and the intermediate ports to which she was to trade, previously to her return to Providence or some other port in America where her voyage was to end.

For the Captors, it was contended that she was trading between enemies colonies, and therefore acting in direct violation of the letter and spirit of his Mejesty's instructions of June 1803, which command the commanders of ships of war and privateers, not to seize any neutral vessel which should be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs.

For the claimants it was insisted that neither Manilla nor Batavia nor the Isle of France were enemies colonies of such a nature as to render the trading there to by a neutral in time of war illegal; inasmuch as the trade to those places was open to foreigners in time of peace.

The court on a former day had directed commissions to be sent to Bengal and Madras to ascertain whether the ports of Batavia and Manilla were during the last peace open to all or any foreigners from the ports of India, Europe, or America; and if open whether under any and what restrictions; and also to enquire into the state of those ports in these respects before the war which broke out between Great Britain and Spain in 1796.

These commissions being in part returned and it appearing that ports were open to all foreigners during the last peace, without any restrictions except as to opium and specie at the port of Batavia, Sir James Mackintosh pronounced a judgement of restitution.

The Captors he said were fully justified in detaining this vessel, because in so doing they were acting in obedience to the letter of the instructions of June 1803. Batavia and Manilla were certainly colonies of the enemy, and this vessel was certainly not trading directly between America and such colonies. But though the officers in his Majesty's service were bound to obey these instructions, he did not conceive himself sitting as a judge of prize, in a court whose decisions were to be regulated by the law of nations, as bound and concluded by them. He believed indeed that he was the first and only judge who had ventured to pronounce such a doctrine. In every prize court in every country, by all writers on the subject, and all administrators of the law, the instructions of the sovereign were regarded as a law to the judge. But he considered the law of nations as paramount to such instructions; and the King as having indeed a right to dispense with such law but not a right to extend it. As far therefore as any of his Majesty's instructions were a relaxations of the law of nations in favour of neutrals he should consider himself bound by them; but if he saw in such instructions any attempt to extend the law to the prejudice of neutral, he should not obey them, but regulate his decision according to the known and recognized law of nations.

In the present case after great deliberation and minute enquiry, he felt himself bound to say that neither Batavia nor Manilla were such colonies as to render any trading there to by neutral nations in time of war illegal.

It is not their being called colonies that will render such a trading unlawful, notwithstanding the letter of the instructions of 1803; something farther is necessary and that is, that the trade to and with these colonies was prohibited to such neutrals in time of peace.

The Passengers of the Honorable Campany's late ship Ganges, Captain Harington, have subscribed 2000 Guineas, as a present to Captain Jones of the Earl St. Vincent, and a further sum of 100 Guineas for a piece of Plate.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, August 28, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased at the recommendation of the Medical Board, to approve an alteration in the Prices hitherto authorised, for supplies of Country Medicines, issued by the Medical Store-keeper, on Indents regulated by the allowance of 20 Cash per man per day on the number of European Troops, and His Lordship in Council, having also been pleased to restrict these issues, to the Effective European Strength and the List of Articles most essential for the Sick—It is hereby ordered, that after the 1st of October next, no charge for issues of Country Medicines to Invalids, or Pensioners, be included in the Medical Storekeeper's Accounts, and in lieu thereof, that the allowance of 20 Cash per man per day, for country Medicines, be drawn for, by the Surgeons in Charge of European Invalids, and Pensioners, making the Allowance of one fanam per man per day, with the usual stoppages for Sick in Hospital—With the exception of the Garrison of Ganjam, from this station having been supplied with Country Medicines to the End of December, the operation of this Order therefore, will commence at Ganjam on the 1st of January next.

That the Indents of the Surgeons with Effective European Troops, forwarded to the Medical Storekeeper, include only the following Articles—Aloes, Alum, Assafœtida, Cardamum Seeds, Cinnamon, Cloves, Camphor, Castor Oil, Gamboge, Gum-Arabic, Bandage Cloth, Liquorice root, Lint, Musk, Nutmegs, Patna Opium, Oil of Cinnamon, Rhubarb, Jalup, Nitre purified, Senna, Sulphur, Madeira Wine, Port Wine, Brandy, and Vinegar—and the amount to be limited as hitherto, by the allowance of 20 Cash per man per day, on the total Effective Strength, not that of, particular Corps—the prices to correspond with Lists transmitted to the Office of the Military Auditor General, and to the Medical Board.

All other Country Medicines, Articles hitherto supplied, to be found by the Surgeons, from their allowances for the Effective Troops, and all payments in Money to Regimental Surgeons, by the Medical Storekeeper for the Purchase of Bezar Articles, to be discontinued.

The supply of Patna Opium, from being of an uniform strength, and quality, having been represented by the Medical Board, as an object of consequence, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased farther to direct, that Indents for the quantity wanted, be made out by the Medical Storekeeper for the Medical Board's approval, and be by them, forward to Government, for transmission to Bengal—the quantity received to be placed to the debit of the Medical Storekeeper and Government reimbursed, at the rate of Star Pagodas 5—33—80, for each lb. of pure Patna Opium, issued to the Service, on regular Indents—and when an adequate supply is received, that this Opium be alone issued to the Service.

Supplies of Country Medicines for the Dispensary in Fort St. George, to continue as hitherto, and charged for by the Medical Storekeeper, at rates specified in Lists, transmitted to the Military Auditor General, and Medical Board.

September 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Goldie to be Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, vice Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, permitted to resign.

Fort St. George, September 15, 1807.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced certificates of their appoint-

ments to be cadets on this Establishment, they are admitted on the Establishment accordingly.

CAVALRY.—William Tertius Nassau Greaves, Henry Erskine Fullarton, William Woodcock, James Charles Street, Robert Mansfield, and George Thomas Robinson.

ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.—James Nichols Abdy, William Thompson Brett, and William Monteith.

INFANTRY.—Thomas Wakefield, Henry Smith, Thomas Robinson, Robert Alexander Macormick, Samuel Meddowcroft, George Butcher, George Story, Henry Dixon, Thomas Alston, Henry O'Hara, Campbell Addison, William Armstrong, John Addison, Samuel Smithson, Robert Colebroke, Thomas Hadaway, Richard Tombs, William Henderson, William Milles Blake, Samuel Yates, Charles Hutchinson, Alexander Mackintosh, Samuel Hodder, William Macpherson, George Payne, William Blood, Timothy Hervey, and Andrew Sibbald.

The undermentioned Officers having reported their return to this Presidency, with the permission of the Honorable Court of Directors: the Governor in Council directs that they be re-admitted with their rank on the establishment,

Lieutenant colonel Charles Corner,	19th	regiment	native	infantry.
Captain A. Molesworth,	5th	"		"
Captain T. Stewart,	9th	"		"
Lieutenant T. Darke,	4th	regiment	native	cavalry.
" T. Hodson,	22d	"	native	infantry.
" W. Tytler,	6th	"		"

18TH SEPTEMBER 1807.

The honorable the governor in council permits major-general Dugald Campbell to resign the command of the Forces in Mysore, and to proceed, agreeably to his request, on furlough to Europe.

The governor in council has great satisfaction in expressing on this occasion his public approbation of the long, and meritorious, services, and his highest respect for the distinguished character, of that zealous, and deserving, officer.

The governor in council permits lieutenant-colonel Forbes of his Majesty's 80th regiment to resign the command of Malabar, and Canara; and is pleased to appoint lieutenant-colonel John Cuppage to that command, vice Forbes.

The governor in council permits lieutenant Lee of the 20th native regiment to proceed to England agreeably to his request, on urgent private affairs; it being understood that the pay of that officer shall be discontinued from the date of his embarkation.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1807.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to appoint, on the recommendation of lieutenant-general Macdowall, captain W. M'Pherson, of his Majesty's 12th regt. to be Military Secretary to the officer commanding the Army,

The governor in council appoints captain W. C. Campbell to be assistant adjutant general in Mysore, vice Macpherson.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1807.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to appoint captain G. Warburton to be Paymaster, &c. at Hydrabad, vice Thompson; and captain F. Thompson to be Barrack Master in the Presidency Division, vice Warburton.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1807.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to appoint major general Pater

to be a major general on the Staff of this Presidency, vice Campbell permitted to proceed to Europe.

The governor in council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. Savage to be Paymaster, and Garrison Storekeeper, at Masulipatam, and its dependencies, vice Young permitted to resign.

The honorable the governor in council is pleased to publish for the information of the army the following extracts of a general letter from the honorable court of directors, dated 23d December 1806.

PARA. 14. "We have resolved to appoint fifty six cadets this season for the infantry on your establishment in addition to the number mentioned in our Letter of the 3d Instant."

15. "Major John Reid of the Invalids on your establishment, died the 9th October 1806."

Mr. Henry Green having produced the certificate of his appointment to be a cadet of infantry on this establishment the governor in council directs that he be admitted on the establishment accordingly.

The undermentioned cadets having been reported qualified for commissions: the governor in council directs that they be promoted to the rank of Ensigns from the dates affixed to their respective names.

Messrs. E. Bond, G. Norman, John Ross, R. Inverarity, J. Law Birker, W. Horsley Rowley, J. Crockatt, John King, Charles Mitchell, R. S. Wilson, George Hutchinson, J. M'Conochie, John Gwynne, John James, John Pierson, James Noble, John Cart, J. Alexander Condell, Benjamin Baker, Robert Gray, (Senior) Bryce M'Master, Robert Swyer, William Marshall, Robert Calvert, Thomas H. Monck, T. B. Jones, George Boys, Henry Whyte, J. J. Hammond, Matthew Hall, Henry Dowden, Henry Harkness, William Thompson, G. W. Eccles, Robert Gray. (Junior), John Armstrong, John Cursham, Thomas Casey, Henry Wallis, Charles Sinnock, John Milner, Robert Marklove, George Strachan, John Fergusson, James Nash, Henry Logan, William Binny, A. Wilson, and William Shaw, date of rank as ensigns, 27th June 1807.

Messrs. Archibald Grant, G. M. Grant, John Dalziel, Thomas Ball, and J. P. Harrison, date of rank as Ensigns 3d July 1807

SEPTEMBER 8, 1807.

The general order of the 24th March 1807, relative to the mode of drawing Pay for details of Troops and of Individuals when Absent from their corps having in its operation occasioned considerable difficulties in the Adjustment of the accounts of the different Paymasters The right honorable the governor in council is pleased to annul that order and to substitute the following regulations which are to be in force from the 1st of October next.

In future every Paymaster making a Disbursement is to enter it in his own accounts and is consequently to be responsible for every Disbursement which he makes.

The Pay and Allowancas of details of European or Native Troops under the command of a European Officer, when absent from the head-quarters of the corps are not to be adjusted and entered as heretofore, in the Abstracts of the corps at head-quarters—but are to be drawn at tha nation where they may be doing duty, on regular Vouchers agreeably to the Rules of the Service and supported by the usual Muster Rolls—and in the same manner, the Pay and Allowances to small parties and Escorts not under the command of a European Officer, of Parties and

Indivinuals proceeding to the Presidency or to the Head-Quartes of any Division of the Army in order to attend Invaliding and Pensioning committees, and the Pay of Non-commissioned European and Native Officers and Privates absent on Sick Certificates, Furlough or otherwise, are to be drawn by the Town Major of Fort St. George, or by the Fort Adjutant or other Staff Officers, at the out Stations where they may happen to be doing duty or residing—the Pay and Allowances to European Officers absent on sick certificate, Furlough or otherwise, are likewise to be drawn by such officers at the out stations where they may reside, the regular Abstracts or Vouchers for those payments are as before directed to be entered in the accounts of the different Paymasters making the Disbursement, under the Head of the corps to which the details or Individuals respectively belong—But Paymasters are positively directed not to discharge the amount of any Abstract on the above account unless accompanied with a certificate from the Paymaster who made by last payment to the detail or Individual and any officer in command of a detail of Troops failing to furnish himself with such certificate, previously to the march of his Detachment, beyond the range of the Paymaster by whom the last payment may have been made will be considered guilty of neglect of duty of a breach of the orders of government—And it is hereby also strictly ordered that officers in commanding of Corps, Troops, companies or small parties and staff officers having under them persons in Military Pay shall be equally careful, when any detail or Individual is detached, or permitted to leave the station where their pay has been drawn, to furnish such detail or Individual with the requisite certificate from the Paymaster or his authorised Substitute, and to countersign it and if by any occurrence it shall happen that the certificate from the Paymaster or his Substitute cannot be procured, the officers abovementioned are themselves in that case, to grant the prescribed certificate stating also on the back thereof the cause of the Paymaster's certificate not having been obtained—And any officer above described, who shall not obtained for such detail or Individual the prescribed certificate shall be considered guilty of neglect of duty and a breach of the orders of government and it is in the same manner positively enjoined under the same penalties that when details or Individuals return to join their corps similar documents be produced to warrant their being again included and drawn for in the Abstracts of their corps and companies.

The right honorable the governor in council further directs that all Paymasters upon regular application being made, shall without delay furnish the certificates specified in the foregoing Paragraphs of these Regulations:

Commanding officers and officers belonging to corps or public staff officers in charge of troops or companies are likewise to be careful to insert in the Pay Abstracts and Muster Rolls, of their troops or companies respectively, opposite to the names and ranks of absentees, the cause of their absence and to add *Pay not drawn.*

As nothing contained in this regulation is intended to alter in any manner the general orders published upon the 24th of March 1797, excepting only that part of the 24th Paragraph which relates to officers on leave of Absence and the 37th Paragraph of the same order, the Forms and manner of drawing Pay and Allowances, as prescribed by that order, remain in full force and effect.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st AUGUST, 1807.

Captain Gilbert of the Native Infantry, on this establishment, now at Goa, to be an assistant to Capt. Johnson, on Survey of the Forests in Canara.

MADRAS—October 28, 1807.

On Wednesday evening, Lady Theodosia Cradock, received the visits of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, at the Gardens of the Honorable the Governor, for the purpose of taking a final leave.

The Rooms notwithstanding the great drawback of many families being absent on account of the embarkation of friends and relatives, were very crouded—shortly after Supper, the Company began to withdraw, justly sensible of the great loss our Society will experience from the embarkation of this highly esteemed and most accomplished lady.

On Thursday morning at Gun fire, General Campbell embarked, under the usual honors from the Garrison, on board his Majesty's ship Duncan, Captain Wells, for the purpose of proceeding to Trincomallie, to join the Honorable Company's ship Baring—but shortly after, the Bengal homeward bound fleet heaving in sight, the General proceeded on board the ship destined to convey him to his native land.

On Thursday morning his Excellency Sir John Cradock, embarked on board the Honorable Company's ship United Kingdom, Captain D'Esteere, for England.

The Troops in Garrison were formed into a street for his reception—Sir John arrived at the fort gate about nine o'clock, accompanied by the Honorable the Governor and a most numerous party of friends, from whence he proceeded to the Sea Gate, where the Fort Band was stationed, and continued playing until his arrival at the Beach—a Salute from the Garrison of Fort St. George announced the embarkation and a like number of Guns on the arrival of his Excellency on board the United Kingdom.

On Saturday morning, the 24th instant, His Majesty's Frigate the Duncan, Captain Wells, sailed from these Roads, for Europe, having under her Convoy the Honorable Company's Ships United Kingdom, Dover Castle, Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Melville, Baring, Tottenham, Admiral Gardner, Devanes, and Union.

Passengers.

Per United Kingdom.—Lieutenant general Sir John Cradock, K. B. Lady Theodosia Cradock, and master John Cradock, Mrs. Fitzgerald, and three Children—Colonel A. Campbell, H. M. 74th regiment, lieutenant colonel Reynell, major Montalambert—Alex. Mackenzie, esq. civil service—Maurice Fitzgeral, esq.—captain

C. St. George, captain J. Campbell, capt. James Campbell, 15th native infantry, captain E. W. Smythies 15th native infantry, captain Laing, captain William Brown, lieutenant F. Campbell, ensign J. H. Alexander, 16th regiment native infantry, and ensign E. Creswell, Mr John Lemon, late quarter-master 30th regiment, masters A. F. Cockburn, and John Campbell.

Per Baring.—Major general Dugald Campbell, lieutenant colonel James Campbell, H. M. 94th regiment, lieutenant colonel Marriott, lieutenants B. White, J. Hook and Newnham, Mr. Surgeon Hunter—J. Sutherland, esq. Mr. T. M. Hall and Mrs. Hall.

Per Admiral Gardner.—Mrs. Agnew and two Children—lieutenant and Mrs. A. Dwyer, and Miss Rosaline Underwood.

Per Lord Melville.—Mrs. Dighton, Mrs. Muttlebury, Mrs. C. Underwood, the honorable Mrs. Longan, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Woolnought, Mrs. Kingdom and three children—Misses Jane Heward, Margaret Mein, Margaret Jane Longan, and——Muttlebury—lieutenant colonels Thomas Munro, Alexander Cuppage, 5th regiment native infantry and John Dighton, major Hall, captains George Custance 20th regiment native infantry, Brown 30th regiment, C. Muttlebury, 69th regiment—lieutenants A. Anderson 19th regiment of foot, Newnham, H. M. 25th L. D. Robertson H. C. 21st regiment, Mr. A. Kennedy—Mr. Edger—Dr. Woolnought, and Dr. Bell—assistant surgeons Hunter 20th regiment native infantry, Baxter 69th regiment—surgeon R. Trevor, 33d regiment—masters Thomas Longan, Leonard Cooper, J. H. Dighton, and R. Dighton.

Per Dover Castle—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Mary O'Donoghoe, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Chalmers, and Mrs. Sarah Best—Misses Margaret Walker, E. H. W. Parry, Charlotte Prichard, Chalmers, and Clemon—colonel H. Webber, 10th regiment native infantry colonel, N. Forbes 24th regiment native infantry, major Patrick Walker—James Cochrane, esq. civil service—captain Conran, 22d light dragoons, lieutenants Squirl, Allen, C. Campbell, J. Goldenhawke, Burton, and quartermaster Chalmers, H. M. 94th regiment—lieutenant H. S. Lee, 21st regiment native infantry lieutenant B. W. Lee 20th regiment native infantry, lieutenant Robert Bye, 9th regiment native infantry, lieutenant A. R. Hughes, 5th regiment native infantry, lieut. John Cookson, Bengal artillery—ensign B. Christian—Mr. John Best, deputy commissary of Ordnance—Messrs. Faithful, W. Grant, and W. Read—masters Patrick Walker, and John Clemon.

Per Marchioness of Exeter—Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. Lockyer, and Mrs. Jackson—Misses Susanah, Rosanna, and Geor, giana Cherry, Mary Hay, and Elizabeth White—Peter Cherry esq. major White, H. M. 80th regiment, captains Nash, O'Donald, J. Bogle, W. Irwin, E. Lockyer, and Marshall—lieutenants P. O'Brien, William Beard, A. Cairnrcoss, J. N. Jackson, Gregory Paul, Hook Freeman 80th regiment, Newnam, and J. Hook, cornet F. Fowke 7th regiment native cavalry,—Dr. Morton—assistant surgeon Ross, Messrs. Gordon, and Julius Wynne—masters James Hay, and Charles Hay.

Per Tottenham:—Mrs. Sydenham, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Hedger,—col. Cuppage, Sir M. Blackiston, bart.—capt. W. J. Jones, lieut. S. Lee, lieutenant White, lieutenant Hervey, assistant surgeon Graham, Masters W. O'Brien, Edward O'Brien, Ely, and Branson,—Misses Ely, and Branson.

Per Devaynes.—Captain T. Wren. and lieutenant J. Cookson,

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George Garrow, Acting Superintendent of the Police.

Mr. Charles Maidman, Deputy Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

Mr. M: T. Harris, Deputy Revenue Accountant.

Mr. Rous Peter, assistant to the Collector in the Zillah of Madura:

Mr. Charles Woodcock, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Combaconum.

Mr. T, Fitzgerald, Master Attendant at Vizagapatam.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Wintle, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. Alexander Wright, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Rajeshahy.

Mr. James Pattle, re-appointed Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah of Dinagepore.

Mr. William Spedding, Judge and Magistrate of the Dewanny Adawlut, and and Magistrate of the Zillah of Cawnpore.

Mr. J. Wauchope, Superintendent of the Revenues of Dehly.

Mr. W. Loch, Register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah of Bundlecund:

Mr. S. Bird, Junior Register of the Adawlut at the City of Dacca.

Mr. C. R. Martin, Register of the Adawlut of the Zillah of Dacca.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments and Alterations.

Francis Warden, Esq. to be Chief Secretary to the Government.

Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Public, Revenue and Judicial Departments.

George Cumming Osborne, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

William Mewnham, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Military and Commercial Departments.

Henry Robert Whitecombe, Esq. to be Garrison Paymaster, vice Newnham resigned.

COMET.

The comet which has appeared for several evenings back, is receding both from the Earth and the Sun—the former is evident from the body of the Comet being seen through the transparency of its tail, and the latter by measurement.—By a Theodolite its magnetic bearing and altitude were nearly as follows :

October 5th at 7 h. 20' mean time, P. M. it bore by the needle N. 88° W. and its altitude was about 18° 35'.

October 8th at 7 h. 20' P. M. it bore N. 83° 45' W. and its altitude was about 17° 35'.

It therefore approaches the Pole at the mean daily rate of 1° 35' —The tail has much the appearance of the Milky way, and is quite transparent, as a fixed Star was distinctly seen on the 5th, through its upper extremity. [*Mad. Gaz.*

In our extra Gazette of the 3d instant, we had the honour to announce to our readers the appearance of a Comet; and our determination to submit to their perusal, such information regarding the place and course of the phenomenon, as we might be able to obtain from men of science. The Comet was undoubtedly seen on the 21st of September, and, we have reason to believe, at an earlier date; but though seen, it seems to have excited very little of the curiosity of those who beheld it; and was not generally observed before the 2d of October, when the appearance of the Star was so luminous as to attract the almost universal notice of the settlement. On the 3d of October the Comet was also visible, and on that day was observed with a view to ascertain with a reflecting sextant its angular distance from two given stars. The dimness of the specula and other causes prevented the success of the observation: and, on the 4th and 5th of October, the Comet was entirely obscured by the clouds. We have reason to believe that the place of the Comet was ascertained by the result of an observation taken on Tuesday night; but of this fact we are not certain, any more than of a vague opinion which has been stated to us, that the Comet is now receding from the sun.

If any arguments were wanting to convince our Countrymen of the propriety of establishing a public observatory at this place, we think that the appearance of this Comet, and the unprepared state in which our men of science have (necessarily) been found on the occasion, would be sufficient to bring home conviction to the minds of our most sceptical readers. On this subject there are however, no sceptics; and we are well aware that the want of an observatory must be ascribed, not to any disinclination on the part of the settlement to furnish the trifling con-

tributions which the ſupport of ſuch an eſtabliſhment might eventually require, but merely to that ſimple though common cauſe of impediment to the progreſs of all improvement, *the diſinclination of individuals to propoſe a meaſure which it belongs to the public to carry into effect.*

At Bombay a public obſervatory has, we believe, been already projected by the literary Society of that place At Madras *(fortunately for the intereſts of ſcience)* a public obſervatory already exiſts; and we ſhall only be ſorry to find our own is the only preſidency in India, which can be reproached with the abſence of an eſtabliſhment at once ſo uſeful, and ſo little expenſive, that the charges for erecting it, as well as for furniſhing the neceſſary apparatus, might be more than defrayed by the proceeds of one, or, at the moſt, of two lotteries.

Since we wrote the preceding paragraphs, we have received certain information that the place of the comet has been aſcertained. The velocity and direction are ſtill unknown. [*Cal. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 3, 1807.
INDIGO.

We advert with much ſatisfaction to the favorable accounts, received by the lateſt letters from England reſpecting the ſales of Indigo in London, and ſtate of that article in the European Market.

The finer qualities of Indigo it is true, had ſuffered a depreſſion of from one ſhilling to 18 pence per pound. The late high prices of that quality, could only be conſidered as temporary, and were diſproportioned, relatively to the value of the ſecondary and inferior Indigoes. A reduction in the price of the finer Indigo was therefore to be expected. With reſpect to the middling quality, the ſales of March laſt, average rather more than thoſe of Auguſt; while the inferior Indigoes, have, according to theſe latter account ſales, advanced conſiderably in price.

However ſatiſfactory it may be to obſerve, on the authority of the lateſt account ſales, in the London market, the increaſed price of an article of ſuch conſiderable and riſing importance to the Bengal Provinces as Indigo; yet as the prices at every ſale, muſt ſo much depend on local & temporary circumſtances, and are ſo liable to be influenced by contingencies, the fact is of itſelf inſufficent to warrant any general concluſion: But when conſidered as concurring with a more important part of the account, by which we are aſſured, that, notwithſtanding the late reſtrictions of the French Government, and the unſettled ſtate of affairs on the Continent, neither the conſumption nor the demand are in any degree diminiſhed; this enlarged acceſſion of fact, affords ſufficient ground, for a more certain and extenſive inference encouraging to all the intereſts connected with this valuable branch of Eaſt India Manufacture.

Indigo maintained a high price in the Copenhagen Market. Other Articles of Eaſt India produce, are repreſented as in no demand, in the northern Ports of Europe.

We have authentic accounts, conveying the pleaſing information of the capture of the faſt ſailing French National Corvette Chaſſeur, of 16 Guns, off the Nicobar Iſlands, by His Majeſty's ſhip Bombay, after a chaſe of 14 hours. [MIRROR.

On Wedneſday laſt, was launched from the yard of Meſſrs. GILMORE and Co. on this ſide the river, a remarkably handſome, and well conſtructed veſſel, about three hundred tons burthen, and called the "*Orient.*"—We underſtand, ſhe is the property of a Portugueſe Merchant.

CALCUTTA—October 8, 1807.

The late stormy weather on the 28th and 29th ultimo, which marked the close of the South West Monsoon, has occasioned some mischief to the shipping in the head of the Bay; and, from all the accounts that have yet come to hand, appears to have been severely felt every where within its extent.

The Honorable Company's ships Walpole and Ceylon, sailed in company from Madras on the 16th ultimo. They encountered the gale, and were separated in consequence, near the roads. The Ceylon, reached the river, and got up to Diamond Harbour on Saturday last: The Walpole, lost her mizen-mast in the gale; but sustained no other damage. She was spoke with, the middle of last week, in the roads, and is now probably, anchored safely in the river.

The Lady Barlow was seen in Balasore Roads on the 1st curt. with the loss of all her masts, and her rudder. As the weather for many days has continued moderate, we have no apprehension that any of the shipping, which were crippled in the gale, will be unable to gain the river.

The Honorable Company's ship Lord Duncan, with a large detachment of Native Troops on board, for Penang, met the gale in going down the south Channel, and returned to Saugor, where she at present remains:

A number of sloops and river craft, were driven on shore on both banks of the Hooghley; but on the return of fair weather they were got off without material damage.

Many Gentlemen, long accustomed to the weather at Sea, in India, concur in asserting that they never experienced a more severe gale than that of the 28th and 29th ultimo.

We are sorry to hear that during the gale on the 29th ultimo, two large Arab ships bound to this Port, foundered a few leagues off Point Palmiras—both ships were totally lost: and painful to relate, of the number of people on board, not a single soul was saved.

One or two English ships were in sight of the Arabs, and saw them go down on the 29th ultimo. The feelings of the spectators of this melancholy event, as the reader will naturally believe, suffered poignant aggravation from their utter inability to make such exertions as were prompted by a generous sympathy, to relieve a crowd of fellow creatures from untimely death. From the violence of the gale, it was impossible to render the smallest assistance to the unhappy sufferers.

His Majesty's Sloop of War Victor, Captain Groube, saw an English Ship, off Point Palmiras, with a signal of distress flying for several hours, and until Captain Groube lost sight of her. The state of the weather rendered it impracticable to afford assistance to this ship. No particulars respecting her fate have been ascertained.

The Mary, Captain Allen, arrived on Saturday last, from the West Coast of Sumatra. Captain Allen spoke the Walpole Indiaman, in the roads, on Friday last, the 2d curt. then waiting for a pilot, without whom, captain Sandilands judged it imprudent to attempt crossing the Reefs.

That active and successful Depredator on English Commerce, Surcouf, has announced his return to the Bay of Bengal, by the capture of two large valuable ships both belonging to the Port of Calcutta.

This unwelcome intelligence was received in town on Sunday last, by the arrival of two men, lately belonging to the two captured ships, the Mangles and Tarfalgar, who gave the particulars of their capture, which occurred off Coringa, on the 26th ultimo.

The privateer commanded by Surcouf is repreſented as a very faſt failing ſhip, well manned and carrying twenty two guns.

The Mangles and Trafalgar, were on their paſſage from Bengal to Madras, with cargoes of rice, an article of the utmoſt value to the Captors, as the lateſt accounts from the Mauritius give a diſmal picture of the ſufferings of the Iſland, from the effects of famine and particularly from the ſcarcity of grain.

There is much reaſon to apprehend that accounts of further captures may be daily expected. Many defenceleſs veſſels purſuing the ſame tract, with the two captured ſhips, and nearly at the time that they were taken.

On the other hand there is room to hope, that as the intelligence would be immediately conveyed to Madras, the prizes may be re-captured before they can reach the Mauritius.

The Ship and Cargo of the Mangles is inſured in Calcutta, to the amount of two lacs of Rupees. The Trafalgar nearly to the ſame extent.

The commanders, one or two of the Officers, and a part of the Crew of the prizes, were detained by Surcouf.

After the capture of the above ſhips, Surcouf made ſail to the ſouthward, in company with the prizes.

All the Laſcars were taken out of the two prizes, and transferred to the Privateer; the Seacunnies were left on board, & a few Frenchmen ſhipped on each veſſel.

On Sunday, Captain Patterſon, of the H. C. ſhip Duke of Montroſe, arrived in town, with the agreeable intelligence of that ſhip being ſafe in the river, having left St. Helena on the 2d July.

Captain Patterſon, we underſtand, reports, that in the Bay 11½ N. he ſaw a large ſhip, which he took to be an enemy's Frigate, apparently with two prizes in company.

Mrs. Patterſon, Miſs Maria Patton, Captain Johnſon of His Majeſty's 77th Regiment, and late Aide-de Camp to Lord Lake; and Mr. Coltherd, Cadet on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, have arrived paſſengers with the Montroſe.

Extracts from the Engliſh Papers.

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

LADIES.

The delicate and reſtrained Deportment which cuſtom exacts from Females, ſubject them to great diſadvantages—A Lady of extenſive connection, offers to obviate theſe impediments; ſhe is enabled *to marry* thoſe *ſhe* deems worthy her aſſiſtance, to ſuitable Perſons; and pledges herſelf to the moſt inviolate confidence and ſecrecy.—It is requeſted that none but perſons of unqueſtionable character will apply, or addreſs, (poſt paid) to Mrs. Morris, at the Bow window, next Door to Margaret Chapel, Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

Mrs. Morris is not at liberty to refer to thoſe ſhe has ſerved, but whoever apply to her will be convinced that ſhe is employed by perſons of high reſpectability.

VARIETIES OF LITERATURE, &c.

The following is an account of an interesting Coptic manuscript, lately presented to the British Museum :—

" This ancient Egyptian manuscript is on papyrus, and was taken from a mummy at Thebes, and brought into England by William Hamilton, Esq. by whom it was present to the museum.

" The papyrus, before it was expanded in the manner in which it is now seen, was closely rolled up, the roll having a flatish appearance, as if it had been very considerably compressed on the sides.

" The characters are those which were in common use among the Egyptians. They are evidently written from right to left, a mode of writing which was remarked by Herodotus to prevail among that people. The Egyptians not only differed from the Greeks in this mode of writing, but they differed also in the mode of rolling their manuscripts; The Egyptians begining their rolls from the left, and the Greeks from the right. In their different practices, however, both had the same object in contemplation, that when a manuscript was unrolled, that part of it, which contained the beginning of the writing should first present itself.

" The manuscript is devided into five columns, the first of which is imperfect, and each column is accompanied by a drawing, which represents one or more objects of Egyptian adoration.

" The ink, which has retained its colour in a surprising manner, seems to be composed of lamp or charcoal black, suspended in some animal matter. In some few parts, indeed, of the manuscript, the ink, at first sight, seems to have lost its blackness, but these passages, upon a close inspection, are found to have been originally written with red ink.

" With respect to the instrument by which the letters were formed, there can be but little doubt but that it was a reed, and not a brush, it being a matter of great uncertainty whether the Egyptians ever used the latter in their writings.

It is worth while to remark that every roll consisted of an indefinite number of sheets, which were fastened together by glue, care being taken always to place the best sheet of papyrus first, that which was next in superiority second, and so on in gradation to the last, which was the worst sheet in the roll. This custom, mentioned by Pliny, is confirmed in some measure by the roll before us, which if held up to the light, will be perceived to have the first sheet composed of a much finer piece of papyrus than any of the succeeding sheets.

" Before the expedition of the French into Egypt, no manuscripts of this kind had been ever noticed. They are unquestionably by far the most ancient manuscripts which have reached our times. The few which have been found have been observed to lie close to the embalmed figure underneath the resin and bandages which have been employed to envelope the body. The mummies of distinguished persons are said to be seldom without one of these rolls, and no mummy has been known to contain more than two. Their position is sometimes under the arms, sometimes between the thighs, and sometimes even in the hand of the deceased, which has been made artificially to enclose them."

THE SUN.—April 2, 1807.

MR. ANDREWS.

In our Paper of yesterday we gave an account of the examination of this Adventurer, upon some charges of swindling, before the Magistrates of Queen's square Office. We have since learned some further particulars relative to this extraordinary character, who, as a *chevalier d'industrie*, has rarely been equalled in the successful rapidity of his progress; and who, during the short time he has figured upon the town, has thrown into eclipse any thing *done* within a similar period, by the most eminent of his predecessors in the annals of fashionable *finance*.

This genius was, we understand, originally a pupil in the Green-coat Charity School, of Tothilfields, from which he was in due time apprenticed to a coach maker in Westminster, who, after a lapse of four years, either *failed* or *died*, or *both*, leaving the unexpired term of this hero's indentures as a valuable asset to be disposed of with his other effects. The result of this crisis was, a transfer of Mr. Andrews to another master in the same trade, on the Surrey-side of the water. In the history of the French Revolution, we read of many men who, from the humble orgin of *gun smiths, sword-cutlers*, or *stable boys*, have in a few years, obtained the rank of Generals, inspired, no doubt, with the first principles of military ambition, by their occupations in the manufacture of those *arms*, or the management of those *horses*, which are the necessary implements of practical heroism. Not improbably, then, did the juvenile employment of Mr. Andrews, in the manufacture of *coaches, chariots, phaetons, gigs, curricles and tandems*, the known implements of fashionable notoriety inspire him with the wish of figuring as a fine Gentleman. Some untoward overtures towards a purpose so spirited ultimately obtained for him a sojournment of some years' continuance in that celebrated sanctuary for wounded credit, the King's Bench. Active genius may be consigned to close incarceration, but cannot be damped to lassitude: Mr. A. applied himself with assiduity to the *usual* studies of the place, and graduated with a velocity befitting his uncommon capacity. His leisure hours were actively and properly employed in a polite and persuasive correspondence with personages of rank, fashion, and well-known benevolence, with whom he eloquently and effectually pleaded the pathetic cause of "Distressed Gentleman, reduced by unforeseen

misfortunes and unprecedented calamities and oppreſſion." This ſtory, which, in a thouſand pathetic forms, made the tour of the Court Calendar and Viſiting Regiſters four times a year, procured him ample ſubſiſtence, until the late Inſolvent Act enabled him to *burſt* upon the world in all the brightneſs of his genius. The diſſolution of the laſt Parliament about the ſaid period immediately ſuggeſted to him the *honourable* occupation of a *procurator fiſcal* for St. Stephen's Chapel; and his liberal philoſophy eaſily reconciled to his feelings a ſpecies of traffic which, in Parliamentary language, is held to be an abſolute abomination, but of which ambition is ſaid ſometimes to avail itſelf. The epiſtolary correſpondence to which he had already introduced himſelf with Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Beſborough, and other Noblemen, now afforded him a feaſible pretence for the furtherance of his purpoſe; and Colonel *Davidſon* became the ready dupe of his deſigns. The firſt 1000l. which he obtained from this Gentleman in part payment of a Borough which he was to have through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, he depoſited with two or three different Bankers, upon whom he gave drafts to different tradeſmen, from whom he purchaſed ſmall lots of plate, watches, jewellery, and other *bigoterie* for his lady, in order to lay the foundation of an *under plot*, for obtaining credit in this way to a large amount. He purchaſed an enormous gilt ſilver cup, for 2000 guineas, which he ſent as a preſent to his "dear friend the Earl of Beſborough," with an inſcription expreſſive of his gratitude to that Nobleman. This was oſtentatiouſly ſhewn to Col. Daviſon, and then forwarded in his preſence to the Earl's houſe, with a letter—*but not delivered*; and the next day, another thouſand pounds was advanced, upon the aſſurance that the ſeat was ſecured from Lord Fitzwilliam. As to the Iriſh Boroughs of "his dear friend, Lord Beſborough," all the money required for them was 3000l. a piece; and if Colonel Daviſon would only procure candidates at 4 or 5000l. a-piece, he might have his own ſeat gratis!

In the mean time, the trade in plate and jewellery went briſkly forward. Small quantities were purchaſed in the firſt inſtance, and drafts given for the amount, upon reſpectable Bankers, which were punctually honoured. Mr. Andrews, it ſeems, had juſt ſucceeded in a Chancery ſuit for the fortune of his grandfather, Biſhop Andrews, and would, in a few days, receive 100,000l.

Theſe are but a few of his exploits. His preſence of mind, his happy promptitude in the invention of expedients and pretences, his conſummate addreſs and plauſibility, eluded all the vigilance

of Colonel Davison; and he had the adroitness almost to convert his dupe into an accomplice.

Besides the innumerable claims brought forward against him by various tradesmen, writs to the amount of 8000l. are said to have issued to the Sheriffs of Middlesex and Surrey; and the whole of this *brilliant* career has been run since *last October*.

The mistake of *Coal* for *Col.* in a recent instance, was very natural; for, though only one of the DAVISON's has been engaged in the *Black Diamond* traffic, both belonged to the *Borough* trade, and each in his turn had inhabited the famous mansion in St. George's-fields, called *Ellenborough Lodge*, vulgarly known by the name of the *King's Bench*.

It was *Col.* DAVISON, not *Coal* DAVISON, who had the late curious transactions with the *ingenious* Mr. ANDREWS.

REVIVAL OF FEUDAL LAW,

WRIT OF RIGHT.

This writ is the last that can be brought for the recovery of an estate, and is in rare use in modern days, being one of the feudal actions, as now pending in this country, in a cause of Desson *v.* Sheppard. The mode of trial is what is called by the Grand Assize, a mode of Henry the Third, in lieu of the Norman mode of deciding it by single combat; but the tenant still has the right of waging battle by champion, with his antagonist, if he chooses it. The last of which judicial combats was in the reign of Elizabeth. By the trial by the Grand Assize, four Knights, girded with their swords, appear in Court, and return the Grand Assize, that is the Jury who try the cause. In the present case, the King's writ to the Sheriff was read, by which the Sheriff was directed to summon, by good summoners, four Knights, who were to appear before the the King's Justice, girded with their swords, to make election of the Grand Assize, to determine whether the Demandant had the greater right to demand, or the Tenant the greater right to hold, a messuage and 400 acres of land, at Offley, in these counties. To which writ the Sheriff returned, that he had summoned William Baker, Robert Dimsdase, John Baron Dickinson, and Michael Hankin, Esqrs.

Those gentlemen accordingly appeared in Court, each with a sword, and returned the names of the Grand Assize. The cause of course stands for trial the next Assizes.

LOSS OF THE BLANCHE FRIGATE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

By the *Morning Star* Cartel, from Morlaix, arrived at Plymouth, a letter has been received from Sir Thomas Lavie, Captain of his Majesty's late frigate *Blanche*, from which we are enabled to give the following interesting Extract:—

" BREST, MARCH 9, 1807.

" We sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d, as you may remember. At two o'clock the next morning we made Portland Lights, distant about four leagues; we afterwards steered a west course until eight o'clock, then west by south half south. At eight at night it began to blow hard; and, from being under all sail, we reduced to close-reefed fore and main top-sails, and got down top-gallant yards; Ushant at this time, by our reckoning, bore S. S. W. half W. 16 leagues. I left orders in writing to haul to the northward, the wind being E. N. E. when the ship had run ten leagues, which I thought a good position to join Admiral Sir James Saumarez in the morning. At eleven, Lieut. Apreece awoke me to say that it blew harder, on which I ordered the ship to be brought to the wind on the starboard tack, and the fore-top sail to be taken in; he had hardly got out of the cabin before she struck; every body was on the deck in an instant, sails were clewed up, and the anchors were let go; we rode a little while until she parted from her anchors, and was driven on the rocks. The night was dreadfully dark and cold, and there was no possibility of discriminating whether the rocks were distant from the land or connected with the shore; however, happily, it proved the latter. I immediately ordered the masts to be cut away, and recommended the officers and men to stay by me and the ship to the last; a few hands got into the quarter boats, and they were no sooner on the water than they were dashed to pieces: it was about high water, and while the tide flowed the ship lay tolerably easy until it begun to fall when most tremendous breakers covered us. I remained by the wheel until she devided amid-ships and fell over seaward. The crew were all on the side, and hauled me up to them; it was pleasing to observe the attention they paid me to the last, and now they caress me as their father; we lay in this state about three hours, when the water left the wreck sufficient for us to attempt a landing, and, with the exception of a few, got safe on shore, and assembled under a rock, when three cheers were given to the remains of the poor dear *Blanche*. At day-light, not two pieces of wood were left together, and the masts were shattered into shivers.—Nothing was saved, and we made a most shabby appearance. A cask of rum was the only thing found on the shore, and after I was carried to a cottage, some were so imprudent as to broach it, by which about 15 died; it is not possible to ascertain our exact loss, but should think 45, twenty of whom were marines. All the officers are saved. Mr. Goodhew, passenger, died through fear—we landed on a shocking coast, but every attention possible was paid to us, We have already been marched about 30 miles, and are now at Brest, which is a heaven to all hands, as they are most comfortably lodged and fed in the Navy Hospital. I am at present at the house of the Commander in Chief, M. Cefforelli, a perfect gentleman. Our destination is fixed for Verdun, and I would not leave my people was freedom offered me. Greig is quite well. It is my intention to put all the boys to school, and to secure their maintenance while they continue in France. Excepting a few bruises, my people are quite well.

THE OFFICERS SAVED ARE:—

Sir Thomas Lavie, Captain; Robert Basten, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. Apreece,

2d do.; James Alton, 3d. do.; Roger Taylor, Maſter; J.T. Willcock, Purſer; James Brenan, Surgeon; James Campbell, Lieutenant Marines.

T. J. P. Maſters, James Lyall, John Ronks, Henry Stanhope, W. J. Williams, Robert Hay, George Gordon, J. T. Secretan, Thomas George, Charles Street, and F. E. S. Vincent, Midſhipmen. Joſeph Slingſby, Maſter's Mate, John Moiſſey, ditto: J. C. G. Moreatt, Clerk; John Paterſon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon; John Carr, Gunner; William Loumin, Boatſwain; John Parro, Carpenter.—180 Seamen, and 25 Mariners.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—*April* 14.

Copies of two letters tranſmitted by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to William Marſden, Eſq.

His Majeſty's ſhip Galatea, Coaſt of Caraccas, Jan. 22, 1807.

SIR,—Yeſterday morning we diſcovered, from the maſt-head, a ſail in the S. E ſteering for La Guira, and ſoon compelled her to another courſe for Barcelona; about noon it was moſtly calm, when ſhe appeared to be a man of war, and, by her manœuvre, an enemy; ſhe had now the advantage of us by a breeze, and with her lofty flying ſails, and ſweeps, was leaving us faſt. At two o'clock her top-gallant ſails were ſcarcely above the horizon, but in a ſituation between the ſhip and the coaſt that ſtill afforded me hopes of her, by co-operation of the boats; they puſhed off, under the direction of the firſt Lieut. Wm. Coombe, manned with five officers, fifty ſeamen, and twenty marines; and, after rowing about twelve leagues in eight hours, (part of the time under a burning ſun,) they came up with her, going, with a light land breeze, about two knots; having firſt hailed her, our brave fellows inſtantly attempted to board on both quarters, but by the fire of her guns, which had been all trained aft in readineſs, and having to combat, under every diſadvantage, with more than double their numbers, were twice repulſed by them. The boats now dropped, and poured through her ſtern and quarter-ports a deſtructive fire of muſquetoons and ſmall arms, that cleared the deck of many of the enemy, who were all crowded aft; when, after an arduous ſtruggle, *(a third time)* for a footing, our men ruſhed aboard, and in a few minutes drove all before them; the bow-ſprit and jib-boom were covered; ſome flew aloft, and others below; the Captain and moſt of his Officers were lying wounded on the decks, leaving the remainder of this handful of men in proud poſſeſſion of the French imperial corvette, Le Lynx, of 14 twenty-four pounders carronades, and two long nine-pounders, chaſers, pierced for eighteen guns, and manned with 161 men, commanded by Monſieur Jean M. Yarqueſt, with diſpatches from Guadaloupe for the Caraccas; ſhe is two years old, and a well equipped fine veſſel, in all reſpects, for his Majeſty's ſervice.

At the head of of our invaluable men's names, who fell in this quarter of an hour's ſharp conteſt, ſtands that of the ſecond lieutenant, Harry Walker, of his third wound; of the Officers commanding our five boats, only Lieutenant Gibſon was unhurt. It may be unneceſſary to add Lieutenant Coombe's report, that every man did his duty—I am ſatisfied they did.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) GEO. SAYER.

To Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, &c. &c.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded Officers, Seamen, and Marines on board the Galatea and Le Lynx.

Killed on board the Galatea.—Harry Walker, Second Lieutenant, George

Vincent, Seaman, John Mildron, ditto, Thomas Whetheridge, ditto, Robert M'Cann, ditto, Frederick Plank, ditto, James Mason, Serjeant of Marines, W. Cooper, Private of Marines, David Nicholls, ditto.

Severely wounded on board the Galatea.—William Coombe, First Lieutenant, Barry Sarsfield, Master's-Mate, Robert Jobbin, Petty Officer, William Cock, Seaman, John Fox, ditto, William West, ditto, Robert Haynes, ditto, William Mills, ditto, Richard Bartlein, Private of Marines, Henry Thompson, ditto, David Jones, ditto.

Slightly wounded on board the Galatea.—John Green, Master's-Mate, R. Berry, Petty Officer, Robert Bailey, Seaman, Thomas Whitaker, ditto, George Griffiths, ditto, Thomas Jones, ditto, James Bog, ditto, John Chapman, ditto, John Norris, ditto, John Lewis, ditto, Thomas Gordon, Private of Marines.

Total—9 killed and 22 wounded—31.

Killed on board Le Lynx.—The Third Lieutenant, 13 Petty Officers, Seaman, and Soldiers.

Wounded on board Le Lynx.—The Commander Mons. M. Yarquest, and the First Lieutenant, (both badly), 4 Officers, and 14 Seamen and Soldiers.

Total—14 killed and 20 wounded (most of them badly.)—34.

(Signed) GEORGE SAYER.

His Majesty's Ship Jason, at Sea, January 28, 1807.

SIR.—Having received your orders by his Majesty's sloop Osprey, I proceeded towards Maroney River, and yesterday morning at day-light, Soramine River bearing South by East twenty-six miles, discovered a ship and brig nearly six miles, on the weather beam, apparently men of war; and from the information I received a few days before, conceived them to be the vessels of which we mere in search; and about a quarter before ten, succeeded in bringing the ship to action within pistol-shot, who shortly after struck, and proved to be La Favorite, (formerly in his Majesty's service,) mounting sixteen long sixes and thirteen twelve-pounder corronades, having on board one hundred and fifty men, and commanded by Mons. Le Maraut Daniel, Lieutenant de Vaisseau. The brig, from her sailing superior to the Favourite, and in consequence of signals from her, kept above gun-shot to windward, and I am sorry to say, from the time it took to exchange the prisoners, and being favoured by the wind, she has made her escape; she mounts fourteen brass eight-pounders,—(English nines,) and one hundred and twenty men.—I am happy to add, we had only one man wounded; the Favourite had one killed and one wounded, and was very much cut up in her sails and rigging.—I cannot conclude without returning thanks to Lieutenant Pringle, First of this ship, for his active conduct of this, as well as every occasion, and am only sorry that this affair did not afford him a greater opportunity of distinguishing himself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) T. COCHRANE.

Rear Admiral Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

From the London Gazette, April 25.

This Gazette contains various Addresses to his Majesty, from the different parts of the kingdom, on the late change in his Councils.

This Gazette also contains the copy of a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, inclosing a letter from captain Maitland, of His Majesty's ship Emerald, giving an account of the capture of the Austerlitz French privateer.—Also a copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Dacres, inclosing the copies of two letters from Captain Dacres, of the Bacchante, acquainting him of the capture of the French National Schooner Dauphin, and the destruction of the Fort, &c. at Samana, the nest from whence the privateers are fitted out that are constantly cruizing about St. Domingo and Porto Rico, by that ship and the Mediator,—And a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. inclosing a letter from Captain Matson, of his Majesty's ship Venus, acquainting him with the capture of the French privateer L'Etode.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, April 23.

Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, this day delivered to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Note, of which the following is a translation, annoucing the blockade of the River Oder by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty:

TRANSLATION.

The Undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Sweden, has the honour to communicate, by order of his Court, to the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty, that his Swedish Majesty, influenced by the same reasons which obliged him to blockade the mouth of the river Peene, (as was officially communicated by the Undersigned on the 3d of this month) has judged it equally indispensable to establish the most strict and rigorous blockade at the mouth of the River Oder; and that consequently this River is, and most be considered as being, in a state of blockade.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Mr. Secretary Canning, the assurances of his high consideration.

G. M. Rehausen.

COMMISSIONERS OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

FOURTH REPORT.

The Fourth Report of these Commissioners appears to us of still greater importance than any which have preceded it. It was delivered some weeks ago to Parliament, and is, we are informed, of very considerable length. It is accompanied likewise by supplements to former reports, one of which relates to an additional sum found to be due by General De Lancey, and another is explanatory of Mr. Davison's coal contracts. It appears from this, that the use to which the certificates were to be applied, was mis-

represented by Mr. Davison to the parties who procured them; these parties being led to believe, that the public paid only the price charged by the dealers to Mr. Davison.

The body of the Fourth Report relates to Barrack Buildings. The Commissioners enter much at length into the theory and practice of the building department, and apply the touchstone of investigation to the buildings in the Isle of Wight. These buildings, completed many years since, are valued by the builder at 200,000l. and upwards; and although his bill is not yet made up, he appears to have received between 180,000l. and 190,000l. on account. The Commissioners have caused these works to be measured, and the bill made out by professional men, under their own inspection; who after every allowance, state the just cost of these buildings at not more than about 110,000l. leaving a difference of nearly 100,000l. between this valuation and that of the builder. But, what is of infinitely greater consequence, the same builder has open accounts to the amount of no less than 1,500,000l. sterling!

With this Report the inquiries of the Commissioners into the Barrack Department appear to terminate. The event has but too fully justified the propriety of that selection, in making this department the first object of their scrutiny. Their First Report procured to the public the reimbursement of 100,000l. from General De Lancey; the Second Report, although hitherto little noticed, pointed out a flagrant abuse in the department of the Architects; who, although represented to the Committee of Finance, in 1797, to be Officers on moderate salaries, have been allowed, besides their salaries, 2½ per cent commission on the expence of buildings, which it was their duty to controul, the amount of which became enormous. The Third Report regards chiefly Mr. Davison, and is pretty generally known; but, exclusive of the abuses in Coals, the use of the public money, and of public securities, added in no small degree to that Gentleman's profits. But the Fouth Report is of infinitely greater consequence than any of the others: for if, in a payment of 180,000l. we have reason to consider that above one-third was overpaid, how much grounds of suspicion is there, when we find that the same builder has received 1,500,000l. upon account of bills not yet sent in?

The Prussian army is said to have been *electrified* by the successes of their allies the Russians; if it had not been electrified before, it was not for want of violent *shocks*.

ALL THE TALENTS, &c.!

Conscious of the pitiful figure the late Ministers made in office, and the contempt into which their vaunted abilities have fallen, the *Morning Chronicle* of the 20th ult. denied it had ever been asserted by them or their partizans, that the late Ministry contained "*all the Talents*" of the Country. In the Courier of the 23d, we proved that the *Morning Chronicle* had, on their entrance into office, repeatedly, distinctly, and in the most comprehensive, decided manner, asserted that they did contain "all the solid power, talent, and experience of the country!"—Equally ashamed of this presuptuous language, now so palpably falsified, and dissatisfied with the denial of the *Morning Chronicle*, Lord Howick on the 25th, disowned it himself in the House of Commons, if we may believe the Government Newspapers, saying, "considering how "often it has been made a subject of reproach to us on this side "the house, while we were on the other, that we arrogated to "ourselves the possession of all the Talents in this country, an "arrogance we always disclaimed, whenever it was imputed to "us in this house; nor are we so vain or so presumptuous, as to "make any boast on that or any other subject, but it has been im-"puted to us for the purposes of Newspaper Libellers, and we "have always disavowed it."—The Courier had been the Chief, if not the only paper making this reproach, and why his Lordship described us as "Newspaper Libellers," we know not, the assertion can only be imputed to the natural infirmity of his temper To charge the late Ministers with having arrogated to themselves the possession of "all the Talents," even if false, was no lible; and if the speaking of "bold truths," as Mr. Fox, at the Whig Club, June 1802, called them, when he denied that any one dared to publish such at that time, though we lived under the mild administration of Mr. Addington; if the speaking of "bold truths" justly incurs the imputation of being "Libellers," then we know some who toss their noses high in the House of Commons, that can be proved to be "Libellers as well as the Writers in the Courier."

With regard to the assertion of "all the Talents," &c. it will not be unreasonable, at this time, to enter into a short history of its origin. About Easter, 1803, a negociation took place between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington for the return of the former to power. Mr. Pitt would not come into place without being accompa-

ed by Lords Grenville and Spencer. Mr. Addington had no objection to Lord Spencer, but would not on any account admit the Grenvilles, and the negociation failed, Mr. Pitt however continuing to support the Addington Ministry. The Grenvilles were alarmed to find that Mr. Addington would not admit them, and that Mr. Pitt would not renounce the Addingtons; they feared that Mr. Addington would succeed in gaining over Mr. Pitt and others of their friends to join his Ministry, thereby rendering the hopes of place desperate. Hence they conceived the plan of coalescing with Mr. Fox, of uniting that Gentleman with Mr. Pitt, binding together all the Parliamentary Tatents then out of place, in a compact not to accept of office but on a principle of equal partition of places among the men of talents of all parties, the Grenvilles thereby securing to themselves no small share of them. This design was thrown out by Colonel Patten on the 3d June, who talked of the necessity of uniting "all the talents" for the salvation of the country; and it was followed up in indirect hints and compliments by Thomas Grenville in the same Debate, who dwelt with great pleasure on such points as those in which the two great men, (Pitt and Fox) agreed; but it does not appear that at this time any proposition had been made to Mr. Fox, as he declined voting censure on the Addington Ministry, on Colonel Patten's motion, from a suspicion that if they were turned out of place, worse men, (Pitt, Grenville, Spencer, and Windham,) would succeed them. In the course of the Autumn recess, however, Mr. Fox was won over by the Grenvilles; and on the next meeting of Parliament he entered zealously into the scheme of turning out the Addington Ministry, to bring in those whom he, on the 3d of June before, had represented as much worse men.

From this moment a cry was raised both in and out of Parliament, that nothing could save the state but an administration on a broad bottom, comprehending "all the Talents," weight, and consideration of the country, meaning Messrs. Pitt, Fox, the Grenvilles, &c. The Addington ministry fell in May 1804, and was succeeded by that of Mr. Pitt, the Foxites and Grenvilles being left out. At that time the Marquis of Stafford, set on by the opposition, had announced a motion, the design of which was to turn out the Addington Ministry; and on withdrawing it, he said, his wish was to have seen a Ministry formed, comprehending "all the Talents" of the Country; but although he was not fully gratified, yet a ministry with Mr. Pitt at its head, had his full confidence. On the 19th of June, Mr. T. Grenville, in answer to

something that had fallen from Mr. Pitt said, in the name of his party, that "when the situation of the country calls for a strong, vigorous, efficient administration, as much of the talents, abilities, and character of the country should be included in it as possible." And even Mr. Fox had declared, the day before, "I certainly have entertained the opinion, ever since the commencement of the present war, that it would be of the greatest advantage to the country, if, forgetting all former animosities, it were possible to form an Administration on a broad basis, combined of all parties, and uniting all those whom the country think proper to look up to."—Hence we have it avowed by the leaders, June 1804, that their design and their hopes was to have formed a Ministry comprehending "all the Talents" of the country, a design with the failure of which, they, and their publications in particular, bitterly reproached Mr. Pitt. Between the time of the death of Mr. Pitt, and the knowledge that the King did not object to the admission of Mr. Fox into the Cabinet; in the moments of anxious doubt, almost of despair, the Foxites continued to assert that nothing could save the country, but ministry formed of "all the Talents."

Now let us see, whether, *after they had come into power*, they thought themselves successful in forming such a ministry, as they had repeatedly affirmed, to be alone capable of saving the country. The following extracts from the *Morning Chronicle* sufficiently shew what were their feelings and language on this subject:—

"At present the country can only be extricated from its difficulties by opposing *all* its mental and physical energies against the dangers with which it is surrounded.

"All that is positively settled is, that Lord Grenville is to be the first lord of the Treasury, Mr. Fox foreign secretary of State, and that the new ministry will embrace in it *all* those great and distinguished persons to whom the eyes of the nation looked so eagerly with confidence in their integrity and talents."—*Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 28, 1806.

"Yesterday Lord Grenville presented to his Majesty the names of the persons he proposes to form the new administration. We have great satisfaction in announcing to the Public that the plan of the proposed administration includes the names of *all* the persons of *superior* information and *ability* as Statesmen, and who from their weight and popularity in the United Kingdom, are calculated to establish a Government equal to the exigencies of the crisis. No former differences of opinion have been suffered to influnence the rejection of any truly able man, and accordingly the list will draw within its vortex *all* the solid power, *talent*, and experience of the country.

"We believe his Majesty feels, in common with every one of his people, that the day is come when nothing but the union of *all* that is great, honest, and energetic in his kingdom can face the storm."—(*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 1, 1806.

"Yesterday at noon Lord Grenville waited on his Majesty, who was placed to express his most gracious acquiescence in the proposal which had been submitted

to his sanction for forming an administration on a board and liberal basis, including *all the talents* and consideration of the country !!!"—*Morning Chronicle*, 4th Feb. 1806.

Whether we have deserved to be stimatized as "Newspaper Libellers" for asserting that the late Ministerial Party contended they possessed "all the Talents" of the country, we leave the public to judge after perusing the above statement, and particularly the extracts from the *Morning Chronicle*. Before they came into place, the Ex-Ministerialists dinned in our ears daily, that nothing could save the country but an Administration comprehending "all the Talents;" they roared it about in every coffee-house, and at every corner; All the Talents! All the Talents! Their very children were taught to prattle it; the clamour was so general among themselves, that at last they began to believe they really did contain among their ranks "all the solid talents and consideration of the country; and even after their entrance into office, they blodly affirmed that they actuall did possess "all the Talents." Their conduct too, as well as their declarations, declared it. They had long contended that a ministry comprehending "all the Talents" was essential to the salvation of the Empire. When they came into power, they had full opportunity to act upon the principle they had declared, to cull the talents from all parties, and in fact they did act upon it. They included Lord Sidmouth in their Cabinet, and they put the Admiralty under the direction of Lord St. Vincent's Partizans, though a connexion of the Grenvilles had written the libellous phamphlet on Lord St. Vincent's Naval Administration, for which Budd the Bookseller, was imprisoned. We never heard that they offered places to Messrs. Canning, Perceval, or Rose, to Lords Hawkesbury, Castlereagh, Camden, Mulgrave, Chatham, &c. Consequently they decided that these Gentlemen and many others, did not possess sufficient talents to entitle then to employment in the state. This they obviously decided and declared by their conduct, as they had represented an administration comprehending all the Talents essential to our salvation; and though they had full power and opportunity to do so, they offered no employment to the above named Gentlemen. That they not only declared in their Newspapers, but by their actions, that they possessed "all the Talents," is, we think, sufficiently proved.

But, says Lord Howick, whenever we have been charged in this place (the House of Commons) with affirming we possessed "all the Talents," the charge has been denied. Let the public

consider whether their conduct and language out of Parliament did not sufficiently prove the fact. On one occasion indeed, about a year ago, when Mr. Canning made this reproach, Mr. Fox was generous enough to deny that Ministry possessed all the Talents, as they did not possess those of Mr. Canning; but compare this assertion with the sneers of the Ex-Ministers at Mr. Canning in the *Morning Chronicle* at this moment! No one ever asserted, or could suspect, that the late Ministers were quite such impudent Egotists as to stand up in Parliament and affirm they possessed "all the Talents" of the country; but it is proved beyond a question, that both by their conduct and by their Newspapers, they inculcated this opinion; and are at this very moment insisting, by the same means, that there is no talent but what they possess. Lord Howick will perhaps complain that he and his Cabinet Colleagues should be made responsible for the language of the *Morning Chronicle*; but we must insist, notwithstanding any complaint or denial, that they are responsible for it on such an occasion as this—We would not make them responsible for any chance Paragraph; but for a systematic doctrine, continued from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, they are fully responsible. The chief Proprietor of that Paper, looking forward to a Place, as well as his fellow partizans, would not assert any thing, or system, for a length of time, unless he knew it was agreeable to his patrons. For his literary services, that is, for uniformly affirming the late ministry comprised "all the Talents," Lord Howick gave him a Place with a large salary. In return the Brick-and-Mortar Secretary presented his Lordship with a whole hodful of plaster, praising his speeches on the Negociation, and continues to use his trowel daily. It is obvious and certain, that if Lord Howick had hinted to the *Morning Chronicle* to drop its assertions about "all the Talents," they would have been dropped. But those assertions were made, and still are made, in effect, because it is known they are agreeable to Lord Howick and his friends, and likely to procure another place of profit for the Writer. Nothing can be more contemptible in men of high character than publicly to deny in person, those things which they procure to be said by private connivance.

And now, a word or two about individual abilities, character, and qualifications for office, on which points the ex-ministers, through their newspapers, slander their successors daily.—What, it is asked, in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 28th March, "will the Marquis of Douglas feel on finding he receives the King's com-

mands through Mr. George Canning?" it is denied that "the King has a right to make the Marquis receive his orders through Mr George Canning," (the absurdity of this we will let pass); and in the same paper of Monday, the 30th, we are told the new Ministers, to whom the King has given his confidence, are "adventurers, without talent, property, connexion, or permanent interests in the state;" that they are desperate adventurers, without property or consideration, avowedly seeking to be the pensioners of the public for bread." This is the language of Lord Howick's paper, and yet he calls the writers in the Courier "Newspaper Libellers!"

Now, let us see what right the ex-ministarialists have to apply this language to their successors? Mr. Canning in particular is pointed out for the contempt and indignation of the public.—Is it his want of abilities that is objected to? A year ago Mr. Fox publicly acknowledged him in the House of Commons to possess very great talents; and although the opinion of Mr. Fox passes for nothing on this point with us, considering the praise he bestowed on the talents of Lords Howick and Henry Petty, yet with the *Morning Chronicle* it must be conclusive. Is his family not sufficiently noble? It is respectable at least, and we can say no more for the father of Mr. Fox, when we recollect how much of the public money was in his hands at his death, and that one of his confidents cut his throat on the eve of an investigation of accounts. As to connexions, Mr. Canning is brother-in-law of an English Marquis, and surely a Scotch Marquis may correspond with him without disgrace. We see no reason why Mr. Canning may not be Foreign Secretary as well as Mr Fox, and certainly he possesses more ability than lord Howick. Is there any thing in his private character to which the *Morning Chronicle* objects? Good God! why will the *Morning Chronicle* provoke comparisons, which, if entered into, must be so disgraceful to its greatest favorites? Mr. Canning is undoubtedly the humblest in point of rank and fortune, (not more than 4000l per annum) of all the cabinet ministers, and he must be principally alluded to as one of "the desperate adventurers avowedly seeking to be a pensioner of the public for bread." Pray what was Mr. Fox? Did not he receive 3000l. per annum from the Club at Brookes's paid to him by the Duke of Portland as Treasurer, and Mr. Adam as Sub-treasurer? Was not he the pensioner of a faction for bread, the paid, we will not say hired, orator of a combination of great Borough-mongers, endeavouring to seize upon the Govern-

ment? When that combination broke up in 1792, was not Mr. Fox left without a guinea to bless himself, left an arrant beggar? and was it not found necessary to carry about a poor's box begging alms to procure him bread? And shall we now be told, that Gentlemen of independent fortunes, of honour, of integrity, of talents, every way respectable, whom the King has honoured with his confidence, are a set of desperate adventurers, avowedly seeking to be pensioners of the public for bread?—Is it for such infamous libels as these that Lord Howick gives a place with a large salary to the chief proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle?* That Paper boasts of its abstinence from scandal, in which, as we see, it deals with wholesale.

If we do not pursue the comparison between the private character of Mr. Fox and Mr. Canning further, it is in delicacy to the former, and not because the *Chronicle* has not given sufficient provocation to justify it. We might too go into the characters of Mr. Fox's personal friends, to whom he gave places of great profit, with equal advantage to the new Ministry; but for the present we shall confine ourselves to hint on two respecting General Fitzpatrick. A sneer is thrown out against Sir James Pulteney's appointment of Secretary at War; as he is "to wield the military thunder of Great Britain," we are told, "it it quite impossible to be grave; the masquerade is too gross and ridiculous?"—Now, pray, why not Sir James Pulteney Secretary at War as well as General Fitzpatrick? Sir James has seen service, and has lived all his life in a military capacity: Fitzpatrick has seen very little service, if any, beyond the Horse Guards, and has not been in the Army these thirty years. While Sir James has been in the Army, Fitzpatrick has been attending the Clubs in St. James's street for thirty years at least, and was one of Mr. Fox's toad eaters. Will Fitzpatrick's fortune and private character shame those of Sir James Pulteney, one of the desperate adventurers, pensioning themselves on the public for bread?" We hear of the Duke of Portland's age and infirmities; what is Fitzpatrick's bodily state? Nay, were we to go into an enquiry into the diligence and ability he displayed in his Office, we are persuaded they would not leave us without a hope that Sir James Pulteney may surpass him. What are Fitzpatrick's "talents, property, connexion, or permanent interests in the State?"

Did our present limits permit, we would follow the comparison of the present ministers, with "all the talents," to the end of the chapter, and leave off triumphantly in every one instance. By

having a number of newspapers in their interest, by clamour in clubs, by turbulence, arrogance, and egotism every where, the late ministers have, as it were, bullied themselves into an opinion of greatness, and still have the folly to attempt to maintain it in the face of the history of their late administration, recording as it does their imbecility, vacillation, ignorance, and presumption. It is however some atonement to disavow so eagerly as they do, that they pretended to comprise "all the talents," of the country. Let them proceed in the same course, confess the true extent of their abilities and their claims, and impartial men may yet admit that they have pretentions to considerations in the state, but, let them proceed in this course promptly and rapidly, for they have much atonement to make. [*The Courier, April* 4, 1807.

HORSE GUARDS, Feb. 24, 1807.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his most gracious permission to the following regiments of Infantry, viz. the 20th, the 27th (or Inniskellen), the 58th, the 78th, and the 81st; and to the regiment of Watteville, to assume, in addition to any other Devices or Badges to which they may be severally entitled, and to bear in their Colours and on their Appointments, the word "*Maida*" as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those corps in the action fought on the 4th of July, 1806, on the Plains of Maida, in Calabria.

Hyde Park—was yesterday extremely crowded. Rotten Row presented a curious display of steeds, low in flesh, and high in bone, but of such genuine *game*, that, in spite of a plentiful application of *steel*, they would sooner *die* than *run*. It was thought rather extraordinary that Lord Barrymore should drive *his Duns before him!*—A *dashing Citizen* made a dextrous use of the *bearing* rein—A young *Wire-worker* was happy to find himself *unengaged*—and a celebrated character for Conduit-street, rode more like a *Taylor* than a *Bargeman*. The *Marquis of Raspings*, from Down-street, moved with all the *crusty* dignity of a *Master of the Rolls*—and a ci-devant Tea-dealer, from Bolton-street, sported his *Slip Slop* in *sugared* accents. About five, the approaching fog gave signal of retirement to all those who were fearful of encountering Johnny Kemble's *aitches!*

SIR HOME POPHAM.

The trial of Sir Home Popham involved confiderations of infinitely greater importance than the mere innocence or mifconduct of that Officer, as a Commander. The more we reflect upon the fubject, the more we fee reafon to lament, that his conduct in refpect to the expedition to Buenos Ayres, has been at all made the fubject of a court-martial inveftigation. We confidered, from the commencement, that in whatever way the judgment fhould be given, great mifchief might refult from it. We all along confidered, that if Sir Home Popham fhould be acquitted, that event would be a ground for any Officers, poffeffing neither his judgment nor his talents, to exercife at difcretion the right of undertaking enterprizes that might prove ruinous to the country. We at the fame time reflected, that in the event of his being found guilty, that prompt decifion, that ardour and energy of action, ready to make ufe of every accidental opportunity for the honor and intereft of the country, which have been in every age the fource of the greateft military advantages, and which have afforded fo many fplendid pages, the Annals of Britifh glory would be checked and intimidated, and the moft commanding genius would be deterred from profecuting the moft brilliant defign with the fulleft confidence of fuccefs. Under thefe confiderations, we could not help concluding that whatever decifion might be formed much evil was to be apprehended; and we can fee no poffible eventual good to compenfate that evil. It is faid, that if Sir Home Popham had not been brought to trial, commanders on diftant ftations would think themfelves at liberty to attempt whatever they might think proper from whatfoever motives. But how was it likely to be known that Sir Home Popham acted without orders? how was it to be known that the fecret verbal communications he had had with the Chief Minifter at the time, were not a fufficient warranty for the expedition againft Buenos Ayres? Even as it was, thefe verbal communications have had fo much weight with the tribunal, before which Sir H. Popham was tried, as to mitigate very much their fentence: for it cannot be fuppofed that the mitigation arofe from the fuccefsful event of the enterprize, as that could not in ftrict juftice be allowed to weigh in a cafe which turned entirely upon the propriety or impropriety of the original departure from the Cape upon the expedition. The ground of the

mitigation of Sir Home Popham's punishment must, therefore, have consisted wholly in the close approximation of the language held to him by Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville to a warranty for his undertaking.

Sir Home Popham's case was in fact a case to be tried not by a Court Martial of Officers, according to the strict letter of the instructions given, but to be judged of by a cabinet of enlightened ministers, forgetting party animosities, in an earnest desire for their country's good; entering into the spirit and the views of their predecessors, whose confidential adviser and agent Sir Home Popham was; and, though they might not themselves be inclined to form such views, ready to do justice to those who had executed them in a manner so creditable to themselves and to the country. "Your honour knows I had no orders," said *Corporal Trim*; "True," said my *Uncle Toby*, "you acted very properly as a soldier, but very badly as a man" With respect to Sir Home Popham it may be said, on the contrary, that, though in respect to strict adherence to the precise letter of his orders, he may have acted improperly as a soldier, no person of honest principles can, for a moment, doubt of his having acted most properly as a man. On these grounds it is that we think the cabinet ought to have kept the case of Sir Home Popham within its own bosom, and not to have sent it for judgment to a tribunal where the motives of Sir Home Popham's exercise of his discretion could have so little weight.—But there are other grounds also upon which we see reason to lament the determination to bring Sir Home Popham to trial. The marked hostility displayed towards Sir Home Popham by a part of the late administration before they came into office, rendered it desirable that a particular delicacy should be observed towards him after that event, lest the public should be scandalized by seeing its service made a theatre for party animosity, and private revenge. We are sorry to feel ourselves bound to say, that the whole of the proceedings with respect to Sir Home Popham, from the commencement of the present Administration, bear strong marks of that vindictive spirit which ought never to be permitted to abide in the mind of the Executive Government. It is not any justification to say, that he has not been persecuted to the last extremity. It is obvious that his merits have been undervalued, and that his offences have been enforced beyond what can be reconciled with liberal policy.

It is also one of the mischiefs attending Sir Home Popham's being brought to trial, that the long meditated designs of two or

three successive administrations upon Spanish America has been disclosed in a manner which, unless our present attempts upon that country shall be successful, will be the occasion of our being prevented from renewing them with any prospect of success at a future period. The descent of Sir Home Popham might heretofore have been looked upon only as an accidental attack; but now that a long meditated design of obtaining possession of that part of the Spanish Colonies has been disclosed, such measures of reinforcement will be constantly adopted, as to make it impracticable for us to obtain a permanent footing. It was also matter of infinite concern to us to find, that the hopes entertained in any quarter, at any time, of detaching Spain from her alliance with France, have been made public by the necessity of Sir Home Popham's applying them to his Defence. It is essential to the safety of that Power, that her alliance with France, however compulsory in reality, should wear the appearance of being voluntary. And when it is considered how easily Bonaparte would be led, even by the shadow of a pretext, to convert the present dependence of Spain into absolute and total subjection, it is impossible not to entertain some apprehension that the fact of the Emperor Alexander having entertained the hope of including Spain in the last Coalition, may (however little that hope was sanctioned by Mr. Pitt) be the means of accelerating the total subjugation of that country.

With respect to Sir Home Popham himself, his sentence, coupled with the whole of the circumstances of his trial, is far from disgracing him. The testimonies of respect and admiration which were manifested towards him, on the breaking up of the Court, are received with a corresponding sensation by the whole British people. *Morn. Post, March* 14.

The Contributions imposed on Breslaw by the French, amount to eighteen millions of francs. The Merchants were, on the 28th January, ordered to furnish, within a month from that date, 824,750 yards of linen, cloth for 30,000 cloaks, 150,000 pair of shoes, 40,000 ells of blue cloth, 4,100 ditto of red, and 65,300 ditto of white, as also of 177,000 ells of white cadiz for 16,000 great coats. The Merchants, Clothiers, and Manufacturers, are made responsible in their persons and property for the due delivery of these articles.

GENERAL BENNINGSEN.

The following anecdote derived from a highly reſpectable and authentic ſource, will ſhew that General Benningſen has never ſeen much to fear in the military talents of Bonaparte. About two years and a half ago, General Benningſen dined at Wilna, with Dr. Frank, a celebrated phyſician reſiding in that city. The converſation having turned upon the abilities of Bonaparte, General Benningſen obſerved, that he had attentively ſtudied his different campaigns, that he had traced that General through the plans of all his battles, and that it appeared to him they were generally almoſt the ſame. "He copies himſelf too much," ſaid Benningſen; and were I ever to command againſt him, I flatter myſelf (without incurring the imputation of vanity) that I ſhould be able to contend with him. It is a circumſtance which can never take place," ſaid he, "I ſhall never be in that ſituation; but I feel a conviction that I ſhould be able to defeat this terrible antagoniſt."

The victorious General Benningſen is an Hanoverian by birth, and was a ſubaltern officer in the army of that Electorate, until he quitted it abruptly with a young lady of high rank and great fortune, in that country, and fled to Ruſſia, where he has remained ever ſince. He is repreſented by thoſe who know him well as one of the handſomeſt men in Europe.

We may really ſay of General Bennigſen's letter, in German, to the Emperor of Ruſſia, what Pope ſaid of Engliſh verſe—

"The weighty bullion of one German line,
Drawn to French verſe would through whole pages ſhine."

By ſome young priſoners who were carried into Konigſburgh, it appears, that out of 140 ſcholars at an Academical Inſtitution on the frontiers of France, 120 were taken by force to join the army.

By a proclamation of the Prince of Peace, dated the 19th of laſt month, the decree of Bonaparty againſt the trade of this country has been adopted, in its full extent and vigour, throughout Spain. All the Britiſh merchandize or produce, intended for Spaniſh ports, under whatever flag it may be, is ordered to be ſeized. The cargoes of neutral ſhips bound to this country or any of its colonies, are alſo made ſubject to the ſame penalty.

Amongſt the new Clauſes in the Mutiny Act, there is one which impoſes a penalty of one hundred pounds on perſons, not authoriſed Agents, negociating for the purchaſe and ſale of Army Commiſſions.

LONGEVITY.

Inſtances of perſons who died at a very advanced age during the year 1806.

Aged	100	Ann Dixon, Fenwick Hall
	100	Margaret Barrow, Holker
	100	Mr. Hornidge, Glouceſter
	100	John Bell, Moorhooſe
	100	Mrs. Battie, Throſtle Neſt
	100	Mary Gregory, Briſtol
	100	Mrs. Criſp, Lodden, Norfolk
	100	Mary Evans, Oſweſtry
	100	Samuel Griffiths, Kennarth
	100	Andrew Fraſer, Iſle of Sky
	101	Margaret Shirwin, Kirkby
	101	Thomas Willy, Buckland St. Mary
	101	Margaret Tate, South Shields
	101	J. Moore, Newcaſtle
	101	Mrs. Gadey, Norwich
	101	Mrs. Hammond, Horndean
	102	Sarah Chafe, Polruan
	102	Ann John, Llandelog
	103	Maria Tereſa Twiſt, Birmingham
	103	John Potts, Edlingham
	103	Samuel Anſtey, Coleſhill
	104	Sarah Fiſher, Knutsford
	104	Mary Lazell, Colcheſter
	104	Mrs. Hunt, Limerick
	104	Gayner Thomas, Capel Cerig
	104	John Turner, Eventhorpe
	105	Elizabeth Spencer, Fareham
	105	Mrs. Lawrence, Lincoln
	105	Janet Cormack, Whitehall, N. B.
	105	Mary Biggs, Thornbury
	105	Robert Sheriffs, Udny
	106	Anne Griffiths, Hereford
	106	John Hunter, Eſh, Durham
	106	John Shortal, Ireland
	107	John Benbow, Northwood
	107	Suſan Paxman, Great Glenham
	107	Joſiah Freeman, Reading, America
	107	John Stubings, Breccles, Norfolk
	107	William Marchant, Liverpool
	107	Sarah Parris, Jamaica
	111	Ann Strounge, Eltham
	112	Mary Farmer, Sunderland
	113	Mrs. Roope, Thurſton, Norfolk
	114	John Blakeney, Skibbereen
	120	Sarah O'Leary, Ireland
	125	Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk

131 John Tucker, Itchen Ferry
134 Catherine Lopez, Jamaica

Of the above forty eight perſons, nineteen were males, and twenty-nine females, of the latter, only one is mentioned as not having been married; forty were at the time of their deceaſe, inhabitants of England and Wales, two of Scotland, three of Ireland, and three of other countries. Of above half the number nothing more is recorded than the mere name and the age, and the particulars given reſpecting the others, are ſo few and unimportant, that they ſupply very little additional information on the ſubject. Although it is probable that nearly the whole number in the liſt were perſons who had been married, only ſixteen are mentioned as ſuch; of theſe Mrs. Gayner Thomas had fourteen children, William Marchant was the father of nineteen children, and Samuel Griffiths the father of twenty-five children.

As inſtances of ſuch great age, although more numerous than is commonly ſuſpected, bear a very ſmall proportion to the whole population of the country, it would appear highly improbable, if longevity entirely depended on the natural conſtitution of the individual, that ſuch perſons would happen to meet with huſbands or wives of conſtitutions equally durable; yet in the above liſt there are four inſtances in which this appears to have been the caſe. Andrew Fraſer had been married to one wife nearly ſeventy years, and has left her behind him; John Shortal has left a widow in her one hundred and ſecond year; John Hunter has left a widow aged ninety-two; and William Marchant, a widow, in her ninety-ninth year. This certainly ſhews that the ſituation and mode of living of the parties muſt have materially contributed to their long life.

It is not probable that long life can be attained by any other means than ſuch as promote health and vigour, and conſequently qualify the individual the better to enjoy exiſtence, nor would it be at all deſirable under other circumſtances; but it is almoſt invariably found, that perſons who do attain to a very great age, poſſeſs their powers of body and mind, during the latter years of their life, in a greater degree of vigour than moſt who die at the more common periods of duration. Thus in the above leaſt, defective as the accounts are from which it is formed, there are ten perſons mentioned as having retained the enjoyment of all their faculties to the laſt.

The *Beaux* have aſſumed the *fawn* colour in part of their dreſs, in compliment, no doubt, to *courtly* manners.

THE SUN,—April 6, 1807.

We are happy to find that the new Ministers are determined to lose no time in taking the proper measures for giving every possible assistance to our Allies on the Continent. Orders have already been issued for sending 60,000 *stand of arms*, with a proportionate quantity of ball cartridges; they are to be sent in two Sloops of War, and were insured last Saturday. We understand that the Russians were so much in want of arms, that great numbers of Recruits were prevented from joining the Army for want of them. Application was made to this Country; and the late Ministers did, we believe, issue orders for sending some arms; but the number that was sent was far from being sufficient.—Ministers, however, have resolved upon giving our Allies much more effectual assistance than that of sending arms and ammunition; a very formidable Military Force (not much less, we believe, than thirty thousand men) will be sent to the Continent. The contract for the transports to convey this force has already been made by the Transport Board, upon most advantageous terms.

We have great satisfaction in being enabled to assure the public, that a serious misunderstanding between our Court and that of St. Petersburgh, occasioned by the late Ukase relative to commercial regulations, has been *amicably adjusted*. The regulations which seemed in the first instance directed against the British trade, were, in fact, adopted for the benefit of Russian subjects only. An explanation has since taken place between the two Governments, and certain modifications are to be introduced which will completely set the dispute at rest.

The College of Physicians have nearly finished their investigation into the merits of the Vaccine Discovery, and will shortly lay their Report before Parliament. This Report will include that of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of other Corporate Medical Bodies in Scotland and Ireland, together with a vast mass of evidence from every part of the United Kingdom. This investigation began in August last, in consequence of a Message from the King, and has been conducted with that deliberation which a matter of such high importance demanded, for a more solemn appeal was never made to any body of men by the British Legislature since the civilization of our Island; not only multitudes of human beings now in existence, but millions yet unborn will be essentially interested by their decision.

LONDON, April 6.

We have feen a letter from a Britifh Field Officer ferving in the Ruffian army, dated the 6th of March, which gives a favourable view of the ftate of affairs on the other fide of the Viftula. The writer eftimates the lofs which the French have fuftained fince the battle of Eylau, in killed, prifoners, and deferters, at 19.000 men; and ftates it as the general opinion, that fince they firft croffed the Viftula, they were not fhort of 80,000 men, *hors de combat*. We have the fatisfaction of finding from this letter, that General Bennigsen had been actually joined by 25,000 frefh Coffacks, who were conftantly haraffing the flanks and outpofts of the French, and cutting off their fupplies and convoys; and that the writer confiders the French cavalry as almoft annihilated. The Pruffians had greatly recovered their fpirits.

In our opinion, the *impending battle* promifes to be the moft defperate that has yet been fought, and is likely to be offenfive on the part of the Ruffians.—Their object muft be to relieve Dantzick, which is clofely befieged by Marfhal Leevere, and which they will hardly fuffer to fall without a ftruggle. In the mean time, Massena feems to be manœuvring to get, if poffible, on the rear of the Ruffians, which feems to be precluded by their prefent pofition in front of the Pregel. If, however, they fhould advance with a view to a general engagement, it feems as if their flank was, at any rate, in danger of being turned by that experienced Commander, whom Bonaparte appears to have particularly felected for that important fervice. We wait with anxiety for the next intelligence.

Yefterday Colonel Bathurst, a very promifing young Officer, fon of the Bifhop of Norwich, fet out for Memel, to join the Ruffian army as a volunteer, by permiffion of the Duke of York.

By letters from Kirkwall we learn, that the Dutch frigate which was wrecked on the ifland of Sanda is not an entire wreck, and that fhe may ftill be of confiderable ufe to Government. Her guns and fmall arms will be all faved; twelve of the former are all brafs. She was quite new, being her firft voyage, and the firft fitted out by Louis of Holland; bound for Batavia, with ftores and reinforcement of men.

In the battle of the 7th February, the Ruffians defended the *Church*; Bonaparte *attacked* it, and yet he affects to be an *Honorary* Member of all Religions.

MAYSTROM,—April 28.

We are again aſſured that the Emperor of Auſtria has accepted the Office of Mediator of Peace, between Ruſſia and France. Ruſſia, it is underſtood will exert her influence with England; and a General Congreſs is ſpoken of as likely to aſſemble at Prague.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE,—April 29.

The Engliſh fleet, under Admirals Duckworth, Louis, and Sir Sidney Smith, which was ſtationed before Conſtantinople, had returned to Malta, whence they ſailed to the Coaſt of Egypt, having on board 6000 men, of the Corps formerly under the Command of General Frazer, in Meſſina. They have ſince landed the Troops at Alexandria. In the latitude of Tenedos they met a large Ruſſian fleet under Admiral Siniavin, deſtined to blockade the Dardanelles.

PARIS,—May 1.

The Moniteur gives the 71ſt Bulletin from the Grand Army, dated Finkenſtein, the 19th of April. One hundred pieces of heavy cannon have been brought from Stettin, Cuſtrin, Glogaw and Breſſlaw, to Dantzic, the garriſon of which, conſiſts of 14000 Pruſſians and 6000 Ruſſians, under the command of Maſhal General Katkreuth.

Lefebvre, who conducts the blockade, ſhews the activity of a young man. His Colleague General Savary, is confined in the Abbey of Oliva, very ill of a malignant fever. Since the Prince of Anhall Heſs, has withdrawn from Sileſia, Baron Lleiſt, adjutant to the King of Pruſſia, has received the title of General Governor of Sileſia; and had arrived, by way of Vienna, at Glatz, from whence he had made a ſally, but had been repulſed.

The Grand Army has remained in the ſame poſition for the laſt two months; they are making uſe of their time by remounting the Cavalry, repairing their arms, erecting large magazines, and ſupplying the Soldiers with ſhoes; each Soldier has, independent of the pair he wears, two pairs in his knapſack. The beautiful Fort of Finkenſtein, the Emperor's Head Quarters, was built by Lord Finkenſtein, and belongs to the Ducheſs of Dohna.

LONGITUDE DISCOVERED.

Major General Grant, Viſcount De Vaux, has announced the DISCOVERY of the LONGITUDE, founded on the laws of gravitation, on mathematics, and aſtronomy. His means are a new mathematical inſtrument, which will ſhew the ſhip's rate of ſailing exactly and continually, inſtead of half a minute, as by the preſent precarious log. Other inſtruments and means, connected with the firſt, which will ſhew and keep: a conſtant account—1ſt of the rate of the ſhip: 2dly, of her latitude: 3dly, of every degree, minute, and ſecond of longitude, in direct or oblique ſailing.

Two extraordinary diſcoveries have recently been made on the coaſt near Roſcilly, about 20 miles from Swanſea: the tide of late having receded much farther than uſual, the *wreck* of a veſſel has appeared, which was loſt there about 50 years ago, and a caſk of iron wire was laſt week recovered. A ſhort diſtance from the ſpot about 12lbs. of Spaniſh dollars and half dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongſt the ſand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spaniſh veſſel from South America, called the Scandaroon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coaſt upwards of *a century* ſince.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has given a freſh inſtance of an enlightened and benevolent mind in the Ukaſe which has recently been iſſued at St. Peterſburgh in favour of Commerce. In order to give more conſideration and diſtinction to commercial purſuits, the Ukaſe recommends the eſtabliſhment of *Commercial Companies*. It allows the *Nobility* to become members of the firſt and ſecond claſſes of Merchants, it being the anxious wiſh of the Emperor to draw cloſer the ties between theſe two deſcriptions of his ſubjects. Wholeſale Merchants may even aſpire to the firſt offices of the ſtate, and are to have the privilege of appearing at Court. Meaſures are even to be taken to preſerve and perpetuate the names of the moſt eminent Merchants, and tranſmit them with diſtinction to poſterity.

The ſeverities to which the Swiſs and Heſſians are expoſed are ſtrongly depicted in the Proclamations which have been iſſued to the inhabitants of theſe countries. The former are called upon to furniſh 16,000 recruits for the French army before the 1ſt of May, under the penalty of the diſſolution of the alliance between them and France.

ATTROCITY AND MURDER.

Extract of a letter, dated Berne, March 8.—"An inconceivable act of attrocity was lately committed by a new Sect in the village of Rappreswyl, near Arbeg. This Sect was unknown a few weeks ago, and the origin of it is not yet ascertained. All that we can collect respecting them is, that they believed that the end of the world was near, and that there was no other way to save themselves but by following implicitly the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.—A young girl, about fourteen years of age, appeared to be the principal organ of these wonderful inspirations. They consulted her upon all occasions, and thought they were bound implicitly to obey her. The first meeting of these Sectaries was very secret, but the Pastor and Sub-prefect of the village being informed that there was to be a numerous meeting within a few days, went thither, and by exhortations prevailed upon them to disperse. They then consulted the young girl what they were to do: she told them that they must go that night in great force to the house of the Prefect, and conduct him to a distance. The oracle was obeyed. The Prefect was one of the most worthy men in the country, and what adds to the horror of the circumstance, he was the grandfather of the young girl. He was taken from his own house by this furious crowd, and carried to a village a considerable distance from his dwelling. There the unhappy girl threw her arms around this respectable old man, and drew him to the ground, and with frantic cries invited the crowd to precipitate themselves upon him, and to save him from perdition by suffocating him. After having put him to death in this manner, without any wound or contusion appearing on his body, the frantic crew danced around their victim, singing praises to the Lord. The principal actors in this dreadful scene have been arrested and taken to Berne. There is a woman among them, who is suspected of having giving them some kind of philter, which deranged their intellects, and rendered them furious."

At a fashionable City Ball, a few evenings since, a young Lady asked a Buck, whether he had heard of Voigt's new *Waltz?* "Oh, yes! M'em" (replied the sagacious Citizen)—"and very pretty *Vaults* they are: you mean *them* at the bottom of the Church *St. Mary-Axe!*

One of the most severe Satires that has been published for a long time, is the Poem, entitled "*All the Talents,*" Report is ve-

ry good in assigning most political works, which display abilities above the common rank, to Mr. Canning or Lord Castlereagh; and this has, of course, been done in regard to "*All the Talents*;" but we think the opinion would not hold an instant, after perusing the dedication.

EUROPE DEATHS.

General Crosbie, colonel of the 53d regiment of foot, in the 53d year of his age.

Lately in Germany, colonel Emmerick, late deputy surveyor general of his Majesty's woods and forests.

The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston.

At Southampton, Lieut. Col. James Holwell, aged 61.

Sir William Ramsay, of Banff, baronet.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Dunbar, esq. writer to the signet.

James Slade, esq. cashier of the navy.

At Bath, the Marchioness of Ely, mother of the present Marquis.

Miss Harris, only surviving child of Herbert Harris, esq. of Bengal.

At his house, Lensdown Crescent, Bath, in his 58th year, Herman Katencamp, esq. who formerly served his Majesty in the capacity of Consul General in Sicily, Malta, and Spain, with credit to himself and honor to the country.

At his house in Prince's-street, Edinburgh, on the 25th ult. Sir James Ramsay, Bart. He is succeeded in the title by his only brother, Captain Thomas Ramsay, late of India.

At Innerhadden, Duncan Stewart, esq of Inderhadden.

At Millinger, Ireland, James Murray, Esq. Civil Engineer of the Royal Cannal, Dublin.

At Castle House, Calne, Wilts, George Rooke, Esq. formerly Captain in the Sixth, or Inniskillen Dragoons.

Lately, at Clifton, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Mayo.

In Dover-street, the Hon. Charles Sacville.

At Old Park, Wilts, Wm. Eldrige, Esq. of Albingdon, Berks, aged 76.

Lately, Wm. Vachell, Esq. aged 72.

Nathaniel Holme, M. D. F. R S. F. A. S, of Charter-house.square, aged 75.

At Exmouth; on the 31st March, Dr. James Short, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Bomhay Establishment.

At Chichester, in the 75th year of her age, Lady Viscountess Liffor, relict of Lord Chancellor Lifford, of Ireland. and mother of Lieut: General Hewitt.

In Mount-street, Governor-square, Richard Baker, Esq. of Yorkshire.

At his seat Ashley Park, Surrey, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. formerly Chairman of the East-India Company, and 39 years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the County of Cumberland.

At Canterbury, Charles Robinson, Esq. aged 74, Recorder of the City, and brother to the late Lord Rockeny.

Lately at her house in Glasgow, aged 85, Miss Jane Pollock, only surviving sister and sole heiress, of the late Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, Bart, in the county of Renfrew. Her extensive fortune, the estate of Pollock, is strictly entailed upon her nearest female relative, Robina Pollock, niece of the said Sir Robert Pollock, and relict of the late Sir Hew Crawfurd. Her Ladyship is now in her own person, sole representative and heiress of that very ancient and respectable family; and must add the name and bear the arms of Pollock.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On Monday the 28th ultimo, George Garrow, Esq. to Miss Baker.

On Wednesday the 7th instant, James Plunkett, Esq. to Miss Amelia Urilla.

On the 10th Instant, at Negapatam, by the Rev. Mr. Kholholff, John Cotton, Esq. Sub-Collector, of the Province of Tanjore, to Miss Sophia Charlotte Stedman, Daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stedman, of Tiverton, Devonshire.

On the 5th instant, lieutenant J. Wahab, of the 2d battalion 17th regiment N. I. to Miss Lasalles.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of James Strange, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Haslewood, of a Daughter.

On the 3d instant, Mrs. Yarde of a Son.

At Poonamallie, on the 9th instant, the Lady of William Mackintosh, Esq. of a son.

On Wednesday the 2d instant, The Honorable Mrs. Murray, of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant the Lady of William Hart, Esq. of a Son.

On Monday the 26th instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. Hodgson, of a Daughter.

At Yatton Villa, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Commandant of the Madras European Regiment of a Son.

At the same place, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Captain Powell, of the 21st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trippassore, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Colonel M'Cally, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 28th Sept. the Lady of Joseph Lefaucheur, Esq. of a Son.

On the 6th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Durand, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Cochin, on the 8th ultimo, Mrs. Maria Dirksz, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude, leaving a large family to deplore her loss.

At Masulipatam, on the 22d ult. James Barter, Esq. Garrison Surgeon and Medical Store-keeper.

At Guntoor, on the 20th ult. C. Smith, Esq. collector.

At Bencoolen, on the 17th of August, where she accompanied her husband for the recovery of his Health, the Lady of Gilbert C. Master, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, and Daughter of the late Sir James Campbell, of Inverneil, Argyleshire.

On the 10th Instant, the infant daughter of Captain Broome, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

At Nellore, on the 13th Instant, the infant daughter of C. H. Higginson, Esq.

On Wednesday the 13th instaut, at St. Thome, Captain Philip Le Couteur of the 12th Regiment, Native Infantry; a Gentleman, whose mild and amiable manners, and truly honorable disposition had rendered him warmly and sincerely beloved by all who were acquainted with him, and whose talents as an officer were of that Stamp, that his Death will occasion a severe loss to the Service of which he was a member.

On the 25th instant Mr. Michael Hughes, Conductor of Ordnance, after faithfully serving his country in the field upwards of 27 years.

On the 28th ult. at Cuddalore, Lieut. Colonel Du Pont, of the Invalid Establishment.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 21st Sept. Captain Robert Nicholson, to Miss Elizabeth Barber.

On Friday, the 11th Sept. at the house of Mr. Johnson, Lieut. Canning of the 27th N. I. to Mrs. Anster, Widow of the late R. F. Anster, Esq. and Daughter of the late Sir John Meredyth, Bart.

At the Post of Seura, in Bundelcund, on the 29th August, William Logie, Esq. Captain Lieut. 19th N. R. Bengal Volunteers, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Arnold, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. John Arnold, commanding.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 31st August, the Lady of Captain Littlejohn, of a son.

On Wednesday the 3d Instant, at Agrah, Mrs. W. Campbell, of a daughter.

On the 7th ultimo, on board the Marchioness of Exeter Mrs. Nash, of a Son.

On the 17th Sept. the Lady of Captain Mathews, of a Son.

On the 18th Sept. the Lady of Stephen Carapit Esq. of a still born Child.

On the 29th of August, in the Fort of Arga, the Lady of John Dyer, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the night of the 12th instant, at Gazepoor, departed this life, Lieutenant Colonel Wade, Commanding the H. C. European Regiment. On the following evening his remains were entered with every mark of military respect.—That public respect merited by the Deceased, is not easily paid by the hasty Pen of a distressed friend, but to those, well acquainted with the Colonel's Character, as a Brave Soldier, a well informed Man, and a warm Friend; little is necessary;—a tribute of gratitude and friendship does not require volumes to express itself; let it suffice that the Colonel's loss will be severely felt by a numerous circle of Friends.

On the 20th Sept. last, John Hunt, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, after a long and painful illness, the lady of Gordon Forbes, esq. deeply lamented.

On the 1st October, John Gregg, esq. Assi. Surgeon most sincerely lamented.

The same day, on board the honorable company's ship Union, in Saugor Roads, George Thomson, esq. second Judge of the provincial court of Appeal and court of circuit for the Division of Calcutta, his body was interred at Kedgeree, Mr. Thompson was equally beloved in private life, as he was respected in his public character. His death, though expected from an illness of long duration, is sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of his friends.

On Monday morning the 28th September, the lady of Stephen Carrapit, esq. at the early age of 17. This lady was the daughter of the late much respected Cachick Arrakiel esq.

On the night between Wednesday and Thursday, at the house of L. Mackintosh, Esq. Lieut. M'Dougall of the corps of Bengal Engineers.

On the 15th Sept. Capt. Christopher Barker, late of the ship Resource.

At Goruckpoor, on the 27th August, Major Harry Huet, 2d Battalion 9th Regt. N. I.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

At Bednore, on the 2d Sept. the Lady of colonel Orrock, of a daughter.

On the 9th October, the Lady of Thomas Malcolm Esq. was safely delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Lieutenant Gowan of the Honorable Company's Marine, safely delivered of a Daughter.

CEYLON BIRTHS.

On the 8th Sept. the Lady of captain L. C. Hook, 2d Ceylon Regiment, of two Daughters,